

THE GOLDEN GUIDE TO WORLD GEOGRAPHY



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THE GOLDEN GUIDE TO
WORLD GEOGRAPHY
(A GROUP)

[For the use of IV, V & VI Forms]

AUTHOR:

R. SWAMINATHA AYYAR, B. A., L. T.,

First Assistant, Municipal High School,

CUDDALORE,



PUBLISHERS

THE LITTLE FLOWER CO.,

POST BOX 99, MADRAS.

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1936

[Price ~~12~~ Annas.]

PREFACE

This book is placed in the hands of the high school students not to serve as a text-book ; it cannot be said to be a proper substitute for it ; but it is indeed a safe and sure guide to the study of Geography as it contains exhaustive questions with answers whose chief merits are brevity and accuracy.

Some of the special merits of the book may be briefly indicated. The questions are exhaustive, based on every item of the syllabus ; they are carefully selected and arranged according to the new type series. As map work plays an important part in the study of Geography, this aspect has received the most careful attention at the hands of the publishers.

The inclusion of an exhaustive number of maps for each of the continents is the great merit of this book. The blocks have been prepared with great care at much cost, since the map question in the geography paper carries more than 30% of the marks.

The author's aim in preparing a book with these merits and placing it in the hands of the student public is to afford all possible help to the students.

GEOGRAPHY

Syllabus issued by the Department

Under the 1929 Scheme.

I—SOUTHERN CONTINENTS,

AUSTRALIA.

1. Relief and Rivers of Australia.
2. Climate of Australia. The seasonal distribution of temperature and rainfall.
3. Vegetation and animals; relation between rainfall and natural vegetation regions of Australia; peculiarity of its animal life.
4. Life and work of the people with special reference to (a) East Coast Region, (b) Murray-Darling Basin, (c) Mediterranean regions of West Australia and Victoria.
5. Favourable position for trading with lands around the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

AFRICA

6. Structure:—effect upon the coastline, rivers and lakes of Africa, relief and drainage.
7. Climate and vegetation of Africa; apparent seasonal migration of the sun and the duplication of climatic and vegetation belts North and South of the Equator.
8. Chief Natural Regions of Africa.
9. Peoples of Africa.
10. Trade routes of the Indian Ocean.

SOUTH AMERICA.

11. Structure and relief; rivers.
12. Climate and vegetation of South America; the effect of a mountain barrier, of a cold current and of altitude upon rainfall and temperature; Andean Zones.
13. Peoples and States of South America; the importance of minerals in the past and present development of the continent.
14. Temperate countries of South America—Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.
15. Tropical countries of South America—Brazil—the world's chief storehouse of tropical products.
16. Revision of the three southern Continents.

II—NORTH AMERICA

1. Structure and relief; the work of rivers as illustrated on a large scale by the Colorado and Mississippi and as seen by actual observation of local streams.

2. Climate and vegetation; factors that modify climate as evidenced in North America; natural regions of North America.

3. Population and political divisions; immigration.

4. UNITED STATES:—

(a) North-eastern industrial and commercial region.

(b) South-eastern plantation region.

(c) Central farming region.

(d) The basins and mining regions of the Rockies.

(e) Pacific shorelands—fruit, grain, timber and minerals.

5. DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND:—

(a) Eastern Canada—agriculture, dairying, timber, fisheries, mining and manufacture.

(b) Prairies provinces.

(c) British Columbia.

6. Mexico, Central America and West Indies.

7. Transport and communications of North America and important links in round the world routes.

III—EURASIA AND INDIA.

1. Surface, relief and rivers of Eurasia.

2. Climate of Eurasia; the major climatic regions, comparison of temperature; conditions on east and west margins; effect of latitude and distance from the sea on range of temperature, causes of monsoons and their effect on climate of South-east Eurasia.

3. British Isles; relief; influence of the sea and climate upon the life and activities of the people; fisheries and farming; the chief industrial regions and their outlets.

4. Western Mainland of Europe—France—agriculture and industry; position of Paris and Marseilles. Belgium—plain of Flanders and the Sambre-Meuse Valley. Holland—a delta land reclaimed from the sea; its colonies and sea trade. Denmark—co-operative dairy farming. Germany—plain and plateau, forestry and development of special industries; industries of the Ruhr and Saxon coalfields.

5. Baltic Region—the new border states; Scandinavian peninsula—forestry and woodwork of Sweden.

6. Central Highlands of Europe ; Czecho-Slovakia—its minerals and industries ; agriculture of the Mid-Danubian plain. Alpine region—development of hydro-electric power and effect on industrial development.

7. Mediterranean region—influence of climate on plant adaptation and fruit culture. Spain—its mineral wealth but lack of coal. Italy—alluvial plain of Lombardy and its industrial development—peninsular Italy.

8. South-western lands of Asia—region of plateau and deserts with one important alluvial plain ; its historical importance as a highway.

9. Central and Northern Eurasia—rich wheat and pasture lands of Rumanian and Russian plains—desert conditions of the Aral Sea Basin ; tundra, taiga and steppe of Siberian plain, contrast development of this region with similar region in North America.

10. China—her dependencies. Effect of climate and relief upon occupations and industries.

11. Japan. A mountainous country, yet productive ; agricultural, mineral and industrial development—importance of Korea.

12. South-east Asia and the East Indies.

13. Position, relief, soils and minerals of India and Burma.

14. Climate of India ; her chief climatic regions ; means of irrigation.

15. Vegetation and animal life of India.

16. Peoples of the Indian Empire.

17. Survey of the Provinces and States—

(a) Mountain States

(b) Great Plain.

(c) Plateau states and provinces.

(d) Madras.

(e) Bombay.

18. Occupations and industries of India.

19. Trade, transport and seaports.

20. Ceylon.

IV—THE WORLD.

1. Studies in climate—size and shape of the earth—movements of the earth, day and night, the seasons, annual and seasonal distribution of temperature, pressure winds and rainfall, ocean currents, natural vegetation.

2. Regions of the world—

- (1) Tundra and Ice-cap.
- (2) The Cold Forests.
- (3) Broad-leaved Forests.
- (4) Temperate grasslands.
- (5) Mediterranean Lands.
- (6) Desert Lands.
- (7) Equatorial forests and tropical grasslands.
- (8) Monsoon Lands.
- (9) Islands of the Pacific.
- (10) High mountain and plateau.
- (11) Industrial Regions of Europe.
- (12) Industrial Regions of North America.
- (13) Regions of the Empire.

NOTE:—The following items have been either omitted or modified under the transitory regulations for the public examination, 1937. Pupils appearing for 1938 and 1939 Examinations have to study the portion indicated in the syllabus printed above.

Australia:— “The seasonal distribution of temperature and rainfall.” “Relation between rainfall and natural vegetation regions of Australia; peculiarity of its animal life.” “Favourable position for trading with lands around the Pacific and Indian Oceans.”

Africa:— “Apparent seasonal migration of the sun.” “Peoples of Africa.” “Trade routes of the Indian Ocean.”

South America:— “The effect of a mountain barrier, of a cold current and of altitude upon rainfall and temperature.” “The importance of minerals in the past and present development of the continent.”

North America:— “The work of rivers as illustrated on a large scale by the Colorado and the Mississippi and as seen by actual observation of local streams.” “Factors that modify climate as evidenced in North America.”

Eurasia:— “Comparison of temperature conditions on east and west margins; effect of latitude and distance from the sea on range of temperature; causes of monsoons and their effect on climate of South-eastern Eurasia.” “The new border-states.” “Desert conditions of the Aral Sea basin; tundra, taiga and steppe of Siberian plain; contrast development of this region with the similar region in North America.” Dependencies of China.

Part IV The World:— is completely omitted.

India in the 1929 syllabus is substituted by India according to the 1934 syllabus as revision work in Form IV, as the latter has already been done in Form IV in 1934—1935.

(The omissions noted above give very substantial relief, tending to lighten the syllabus considerably. Part IV is omitted to give relief in the third term in the sixth form.)

World Region:— (part II of 1934 syllabus) is also omitted and should not be examined upon as most schools had not adjusted themselves to the new syllabus and could not cover beyond “India” in that syllabus, especially as the pupils had no text-book available during the year.

THE GOLDEN GUIDE TO 'A' GEOGRAPHY

AUSTRALIA

1. What does the term Australia mean ?

It means Southern land.

2. What is Australasia ?

Australia and New Zealand are together called Australasia.

3. Between what latitudes does the continent lie ?

Between 10°S . and 40°S .

4. Between what meridians does it lie ?

Between 113°E . and 153°E .

5. Which is the smallest continent and the biggest island ?

Australia.

6. What is its area ?

4 million square miles.

7. What line of latitude bisects the continent ?

The Tropic of Capricorn.

8. Compare its position with that of India with reference to the Equator.

Australia lies in very much the same latitude south of the Equator as India to the north of it.

9. Why did Australia remain long unknown ?

Because it is remote from the principal trade routes of the world.

10. How is the coast line ?

It is regular ie not broken.

11. What other continents or countries have a similar coast line?

Africa, South America and India.

12. Name the chief inlets of Australia.

North—Gulf of Carpentaria.

South—Spencer gulf; St. Vincent Gulf, and Port Philip—The great Australian Bight.

S. E.—Port Jackson—the harbour of Sydney.

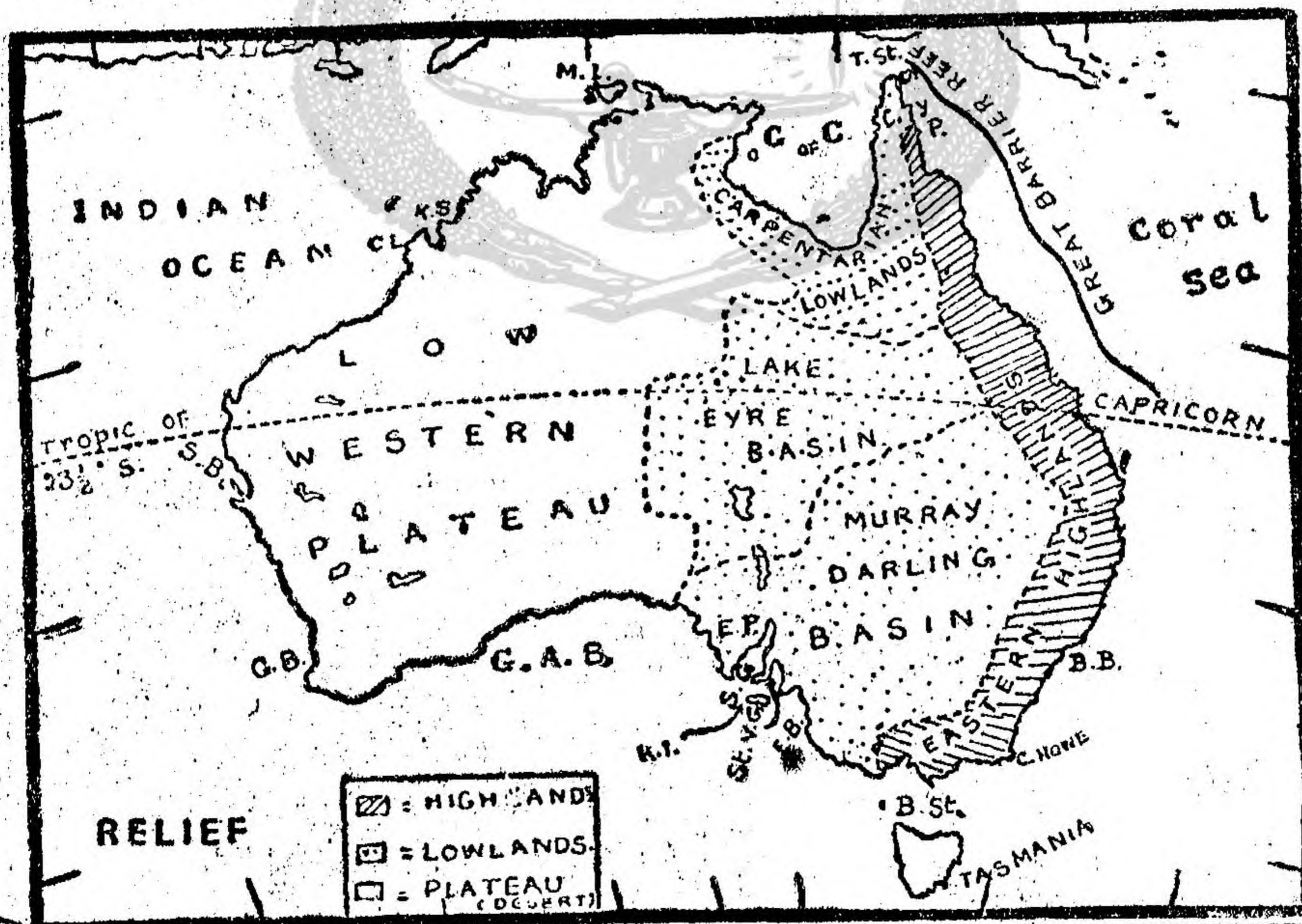
13. What is the great Barrier Reef?

It is a coral reef extending about 1200 miles off the coast of Queensland. It is broken up in several places forming low islands. It serves as a good fishing ground, as the shore is calm.

14. How is the Reef useful?

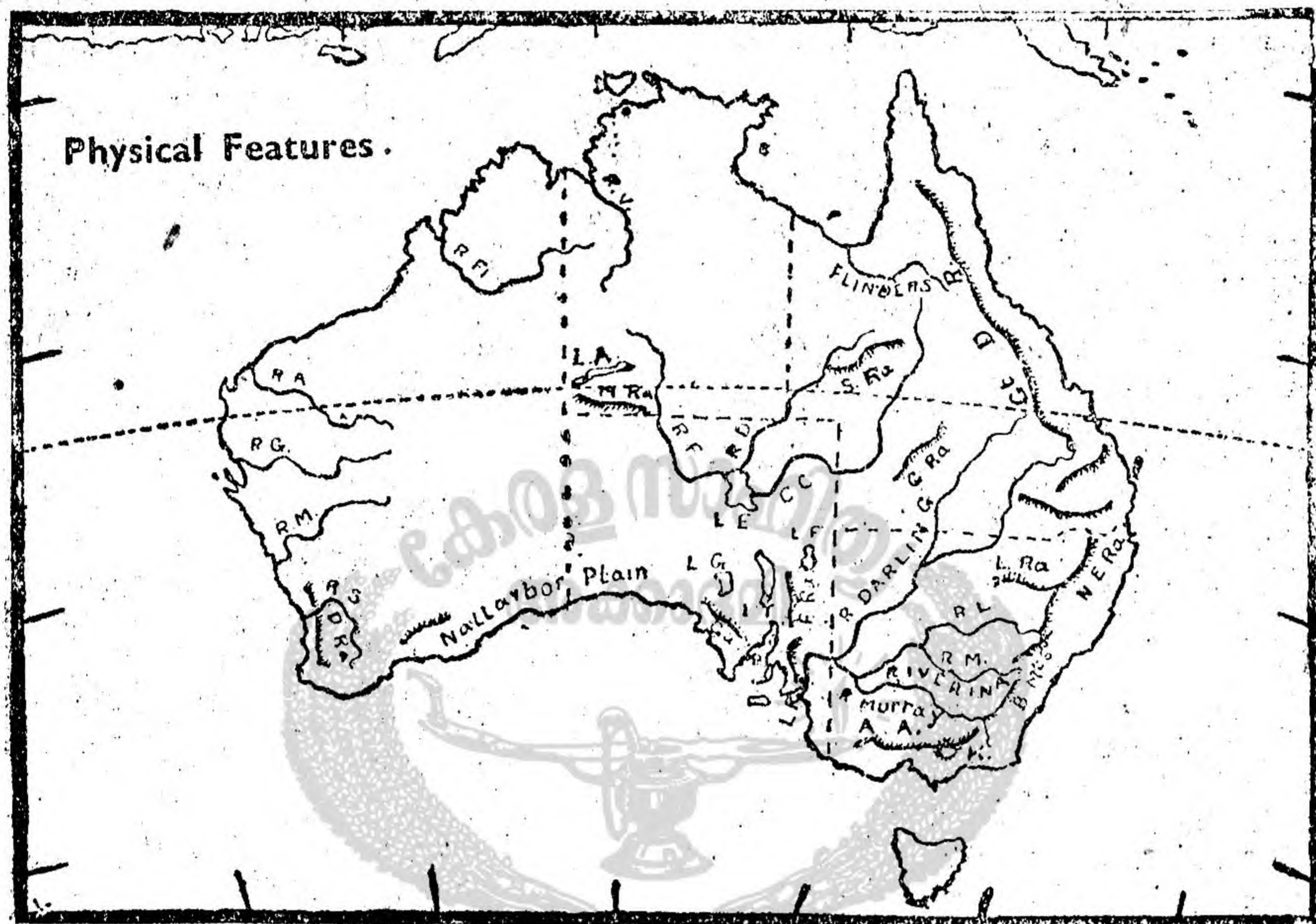
Between the reef and the shore, the water is calm. This helps sea-traffic along the coast. This calm water makes a good fishing ground for pearls and turtles.

15. (a) In a map of Australia, mark the relief of Australia.



G. of C = Gulf of Carpentaria; T. St = Torres Strait;
C. Y = Cape York; C. Y. P = Cape York Peninsula;

B. B = Botany Bay; B. St = Bass Strait;
E. B = Encounter Bay; K. T = Kangaroo Island; St.
V. G = St. Vincent Gulf; S. G = Spencer Gulf; E. P
Eyre Peninsula; G. A. B = Great Australian Bight; G.
B = Geographe Bay; S. B = Sharks Bay C. L = Cape
Londonderry. K. S = King Sound; M. I = Melville
Island.



Reference :—

Rivers :—R. V = River Victoria; R. Fi = River Fitzroy; R. A = River Ashburton; R. G = River Gascoyne; R. M = River Murchison; R. S = River Swan; R. F = River Finkie; C. C = Coopers Creek; R. L = River Lachlan; R. M = River Murrumbidgee.

Mountains :—Gt. D. R = Great Dividing Range; N. E. Ra = New England Range; L. Ra = Liverpool Range; B. Mts = Blue Mountains; A. A = Australian Alps; K = Mt. Kosciusco; L. R = Lofty Range; F. Ra = Flinders Range; Ga. R = Gawler Range; G. Ra = Grey Range; S. Ra = Selwyn Range; M. Ra = Macdonnell Range; D. Ra = Darling Range; R. D = River Diamantina.

Lakes :—L. E = Lake Eyre ; L. F = Lake Frome ; L. G = Lake Gairdner ; L. T = Lake Torrens ; L. A = Lake Amadeus.

(b) Of these three regions which is the most important ? Why ?

The Eastern Highland region is the most important, because it is the most developed part of Australia with a fertile coastal plain. It is the best watered region with a large variety of cereals.

16. Name some other coral islands.

The Laccadives in the Arabian Sea.

17. Into how many physical divisions does the continent fall ?

Into three;—1. The Eastern Highlands. 2. The Central Plains. 3. The Western Plateau.

18. What is the peculiarity about the mountains in the East ?

They are not real mountains. They are only the edge of a plateau sloping gradually from east to west.

19. What is the mountain called ?

The Great Dividing Range.

20. What are the different names given to this range ?

New England Range, Liverpool Range and Blue Mountains in New South Wales and Australian Alps in Victoria.

21. Why are they called the Dividing Range ?

They form a water-parting between the rivers flowing to the Pacific ocean and those flowing inland.

22. What are the highest peaks ?

Townsend and Kosciusko in the Australian Alps.

23. Into how many parts is the central plain divided ?

Into three portions by the Selwyn Range and the Grey Range (1) the coastal plain round the gulf of Carpentaria.

(2) region round lake Eyre and (3) The Murray Darling basin.

24. (a) What is the Riverina?

The richest part of the central plains—the land watered by the numerous tributaries of the Murray.

(b) What is a rift valley? Where is it found in Australia?

A rift valley is formed by the parallel cracking of the earth's crust and the sinking of the middle portion. The lake Eyre and Spencer Gulf lie in a rift valley.

25. What is the nature of the plain along the Southern Coast?

It is an arid tract of limestone.

Vegetation is poor and the soil porous.

26. What is the nature of the western plateau?

It is made up of ancient rocks. It is almost level. Rainfall is poor. In the centre are the Macdonnell and other ranges.

27. Which is the best-watered part?

The east coast. Many streams flow into the Pacific.

28. What is the peculiarity about the east coast rivers?

They are short and swift as the sea-ward slope is steep. They have falls which give electric power.

29. (a) Which is the most important river system?

The Murray Darling. The whole of the irrigated land in Australia is watered by the Murray and its tributaries.

(b) Account for the absence of a good harbour at the mouth of the Murray.

The river flows into a shallow lagoon shut off by a bar at its mouth.

30. Is the river navigable?

The Darling is navigable only in the rainy season. The Murray has a steadier flow. It is navigable for a great length of its course.

31. How is the navigation defective?

The river flows into a shallow lagoon and there is a sand bar at its mouth. This accounts for the absence of good harbours.

32. Which is the centre of the inland drainage system?

Lake Eyre.

33. Name the rivers that flow into this lake.

The Diamantina, Coopers Creek and Eyres Creek.

34. Name the other lakes.

Lake Torrens, lake Gairdner and Lake Amadeus.

35. What is an artesian area in Australia?

This is a well sunk or a hole made in the earth, from which under-ground supplies of water rush. Sometimes water rises to a great height.

36. Name the artesian areas in Australia.

1. From the gulf of Carpentaria to beyond the Darling-

2. The lower Murray basin.

3. The Nullarbar plain.

4. Western Australia.

37. Draw a map to show the artesian basins.

(Vide Dudley Stamp, P. 12.)

38. How is this water useful?

It is useless for agricultural purposes as it is saline but suitable for stock-raising and for domestic purposes.

39. (a) Name some rivers in Western Australia.

The Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne Ashburton and Fitzroy. (Vide Map on P. 3)

(b) What are the defects of the Murray Darling basin? How are they remedied?

The chief defects are:—1. The rivers are often flooded and 2. Owing to failure of rain, there is drought.

The defects are remedied by:—1. the construction of dams and reservoirs and 2. sinking of artesian wells.

CLIMATE, RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE

40. The climate is not much varied. Why?

The absence of bold physical features, the uniformity of coast line and the Tropic of Capricorn almost bisecting the continent—these make the climate uniform.

41. Draw maps to show the isotherms for January and July.

Vide Pickles P. 4.

42. What are the winds that blow?

1. The S. E. Trade winds along the East coast (All the year round)
2. The N. W. Monsoon in the North coast (in summer only ; Nov. to Apr.)
3. The westerlies *ie* the N.W. Anti-Trades below 35° S. (in winter only ; May to October.)

43. Which part is dry?

The centre and the west, being cut out off from the S. E. Trades by the Great Dividing Range.

44. Which is the Rain Shadow region?

The central plain.

45. Which parts receive the westerlies?

The Southern, S. E. and S. W. parts of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

46. The greater part of the western plateau is arid. Why?

1. The Eastern Highlands cut off the influence of the sea from the interior.
2. The region lies in the same latitude as the other great deserts of the world.
3. The intense heat in summer prevents condensation.
4. In winter, the region is one of high pressure.

47. Which parts get rain throughout the year?

1. The S. E. coast, due to the S. E. Trades.
2. Tasmania, due to the Westerlies.

48. Which parts receive rain in winter?

1. S. W. of Western Australia.
2. South of Southern Australia.
3. Victoria.

These are Mediterranean regions.

49. (a) Which parts get rain in summer?

The North and the region round the Gulf of Carpentaria.

(b) Which currents influence Australia?

1. The warm New South Wales current, flowing from N. to S. influences the E. shores.
2. The Cold West Australian current, flowing S to N. influences the W. Shores.

(c) How does latitude influence the climate?

The Tropic of Capricorn cuts Australia into two halves making the N. half everywhere hot and the S. half, everywhere warm.

(d) The Great Dividing Range is a very important climatic barrier. Explain.

It obstructs the rain-bearing S.E. Trades and restricts the rainfall to the E. coastal margin and makes the interior a rain-shadow region. This accounts for the existence of the big desert.

50. Name the climatic regions into which the continent can be divided.

1. *The Northern Region of Summer Monsoon.*
2. *The Trade wind Region along the East coast on either side of the Tropic.*
3. *The Murray Darling basin—Warm Temperate climate; rainfall mostly in Summer.*
4. *The Mediterranean Region—hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters.*
5. *The Arid Middle-west—hot summers, warm winters.*
6. *Tasmania—warm summers and cool winters, rain all the year from westerly winds.*

VEGETATION

51. Into how many vegetation regions can you divide Australia? Where are they?

1. *Tropical Forests* in the North and N. E. ; thick impenetrable forests with plenty of undergrowth. Maize and Sugar cane, cultivated in some places.

2. *Tropical grasslands*—beyond the Tropical forests in the south (Queensland) ; cattle are reared for beef.

3. *Warm Temperate forest*—along the East Coast, south of the Tropics. Wheat and oats are grown where forests have been cleared.

4. *Cool Temperate Forest*—extreme south of Australia and Tasmania.—trees like those in the British isles—also temperate fruits like apples, lemons, peaches, and apricots.

5. *Temperate Grasslands*—in the Murray Darling basin—wet parts, wheat is grown in dry parts only cattle and sheep reared.

6. *Med. Region S. W.* of western Australia, South of Southern Australia and Victoria ; Eucalyptus trees—Fruits like vine. orange and lemon.

7. *Desert and Semi—Desert*—in the dry centre. Only spring grass in the centre with scrub all-round.

Note the close connection between rainfall and natural vegetation.

52. (a) To which family do the trees in Australia belong?

They belong to the Eucalyptus family.

(b) What is the peculiarity of Australian trees?

1. They grow to a great height.

2. They do not shed their leaves in autumn but give off their barks.

53. Give their characteristics.

They are tall and straight and grow to a great height and are valued for their timber and oil, got from their leaves.

54. Give the names of some of these trees.

The Jarrah and the Karri—timber used for railway sleepers, for ship—building and for paving the streets.

55. (a) What is the 'Mallee' scrub?

Bush consisting of a small kind of Eucalyptus found in Victoria.

(b) Compare the vegetation of the N. Coast and S. Coast.

The N. coast is a Monsoon forest region growing tropical trees. The S. coast is a Mediterranean region growing fruits.

(c) What are the occupations of the Mediterranean region?

Fruit-growing, fruit-tinning, fruit-preserving in refrigerating chambers and wine-making.

ANIMALS**56. How are the native animals peculiar? Name some.**

They are different from those found elsewhere. They are pouched *i.e.* have pouches in their bellies, where they keep their young ones. *e.g.* the Kangaroo.

Another is the *duck-billed platypus*—half-bird and half-beast—lays egg but suckles its young.

57. Give the names of some peculiar birds.

Emu—like the ostrich (walking bird), Lyre bird—having a wonderful tail.

58. Why are these animals found here?

Due to the isolated position of the continent for a very long time.

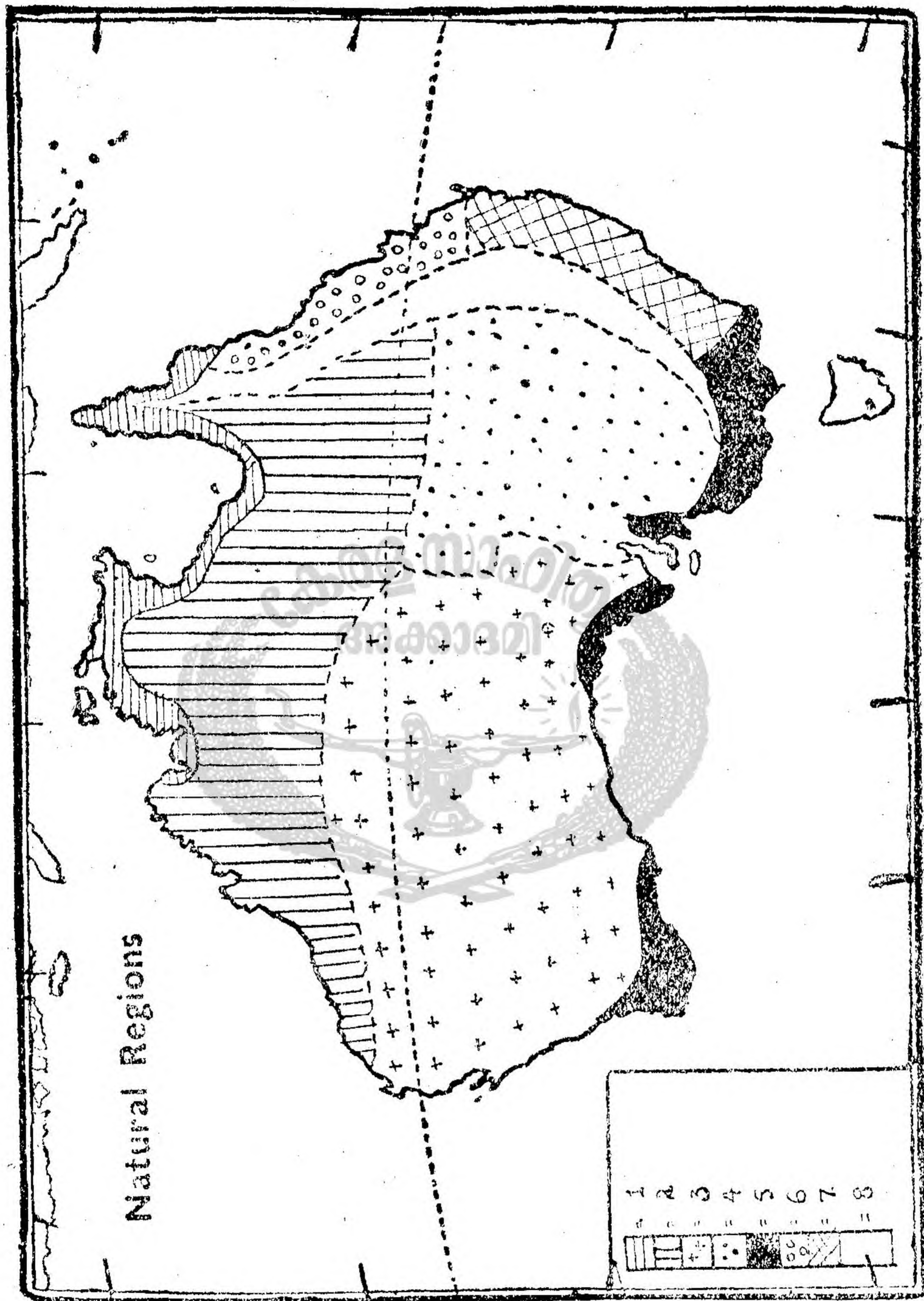
59. What has become of them now?

They are almost extinct.

60. What animals have been introduced?

Sheep, Cattle, horses and rabbits.

61. (a) Draw a map of Australia showing the chief natural regions.



Reference.

1. Monsoon forests. 2. Savannahs. 3. Desert and Semi-deserts. 4. Steppes. 5. Mediterranean region

6. Warm Eastern Shorelands. 7. Cool Eastern Shorelands
8. Mountainous region.

POPULATION

(b) What is the population of Australia ?

Nearly six millions.

62. What do you know of the people ?

The natives are about 60,000. The rest are British immigrants and their descendants.

63. Why is the continent thinly peopled ?

1. It is a new land long unknown to the world.
2. It is difficult to reach.
- 3r Large parts of it are deserts.
4. The Australian government follows the 'White Australian policy'—does not allow coloured people to settle there.

64.(a) The population is unequally distributed. How ?

Most of it is concentrated in Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales. Half the population in each state lives in its capital.

(b) Account for the great population of Victoria.

It is due to heavy rainfall, fertility of Southern plain, the irrigation from the Murray and the farming and mineral wealth of the highlands.

65. Who lived in the land when the whitemen came ?

Dark-skinned people called 'Black fellows'.

66. What do you know of their civilization ?

They were very backward, knew nothing of the use of metals, and were like the Stone Age men.

67. Where do they live now ?

Some live in 'reserves,' land reserved for them in the tropical parts and others wander, at will, in the wilds of the interior.

68. Who explored Australia and when ?

A famous English seaman named captain Cook, between 1768—1780.

69. Who were the first colonists ?

A band of 730 convicts.

70. What was the occupation of the early settlers ?

Farming.

71. (a) When did the number of settlers increase ?

After 1851, when gold was discovered.

(b) Name one metal and one animal that attracted outsiders into Australia.

Gold and Sheep.

GOVERNMENT

72. What is the sort of government that Australia has ?

A federation consisting of the 6 colonies called The Commonwealth of Australia.

73. What is the capital of the Commonwealth ?

Canberra.

74. Name the capitals of the various states.

QUEENSLAND — BRISBANE

NEW SOUTH WALES — SYDNEY

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—ADELAIDE

WEST AUSTRALIA—PERTH

TASMANIA—HOBORT

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA—DARWIN

CENTRAL AUSTRALIA—ALICE SPRINGS

The last two are administered by the commonwealth government.

LIFE AND WORK OF THE PEOPLE

75. What are the chief occupations of the people? Where are these carried on ?

1. *Sheep—farming*—the most important in the S. esp. New South Wales.

2. *Cattle—rearing* in the coastal area and in the tropical grasslands. In the latter region,—meat-freezing is important but in the cooler south, dairy-farming.

3. *Agriculture.* *Wheat* is grown in the S. E. and S. W. parts; *Maize* in Queensland and New South Wales

4. *Fruit Farming.*

APPLES

— TASMANIA

VINE

— MED. REGIONS

ORANGES AND

LEMONS }

— NEW SOUTH WALES

BANANAS }

PINEAPPLE }

— QUEENSLAND

5. *Mining.*

GOLD }

— QUEENSLAND

— West Australia, Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie.

— New South Wales, Bathurst; Ballarat and Bendigo in Victoria.

SILVER & LEAD — BROKEN HILL

COAL }

— New South Wales (North and South of [Sydney])

— QUEENSLAND

— VICTORIA

TIN — TASMANIA AND QUEENSLAND

6. *Manufactures.*

TEXTILES, TANNING, }

NEW SOUTH WALES

SHIP-BUILDING AND }

AND

ENGINEERING. }

VICTORIA

76. Why have not manufactures developed rapidly in Australia?

1. There is scarcity of labour.

2. There are no markets near by.

3. Cheap manufactured goods are got from the old industrial countries.

THE EAST COAST REGION

77. Where does it lie?

Between the great Dividing Range and the sea.

78. Into how many parts is it divided ?

Into 2 parts 1. the Northern part (Queensland) with a tropical climate and 2. the Southern part. The coast of New South Wales) with a warm-temperate climate.

79. What are the products in the north ?

Maize, Sugar and Tropical fruits like banana, mango, and goa.

80. What are the mining centres ?

Mount Morgan and Charters Towers—Copper, Gold and Tin are mined.

81. Name two towns here.

Townsville and Rockhampton—outlets of the mining and pastoral districts.

82. Why is the southern part a very important region ?

It has rain all through the year. It is cooler. It is densely peopled. Two of the five Australian capitals are in this region.

83. What is the chief crop here ?

Maize.

84. What are the chief occupations of the people ?

1. Agriculture. 2. Cattle-rearing for dairy products 3. Fruit-growing—lemons and oranges 4. Mining (coal) 5. Iron-smelting.

85. What is the chief coal port ?

Newcastle.

86. What is the capital of Queensland ? How is it important ?

Brisbane—it has a good harbour. Railways run from it northwards to the plantations and westwards to the rich mining and pastoral districts.

86. (a) Why is Queensland economically backward ?

On account of the mountainous nature of the state.

87. What is the capital of New South Wales?

Sydney on Port Jackson, one of the largest and finest harbours in the world. "The Queen of the South" is the other name for Sydney.

THE MURRAY DARLING BASIN**88. Where does it lie?**

It lies to the west of the Great Dividing Range. It is the region sloping gently to the west of the mountains. It includes the plain of the Murray and its tributaries up to the mountain divide.

89. What kind of climate does it have?

Warm temperate climate.

90. What about its rainfall?

It decreases as we go west until desert conditions are reached at the western edge.

91. What about its vegetation?

1. In the rich grasslands of the east—wheat-growing and stock-raising.

2. To the west of this, where the rainfall is less—sheep-forming.

92. How are the Sheep farmers called?

Squatters, moving up and down in their 'runs' with their flocks, also called *Shepherd Kings*.

93. What are the three difficulties of the sheep farmers?

1. Floods 2. drought 3. rabbits.

94. How is drought overcome?

By building dams across rivers and storing water and by digging wells.

95. How are rabbits destroyed?

By fencing water holes so that they may die of thirst.

96. What are the products of the Lower Murray basin?

Mediterranean fruits like vine, olives, pears, plums, peaches, figs and oranges.

97. Through what states does the Murray Darling flow?

Through Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia.

98. How do the states value the river?

Victoria and New South Wales for navigation; S. Australia for irrigation.

99. What is the 'Mildura'?

It is the centre of the fruit industry in Victoria, not far from the confluence of the Murray and the Darling. Mediterranean fruits grow here.

100. Where is the Wimmera district?

It is in the N. W. plain of Victoria irrigated from the Murray. Once it was covered with the *mallee scrub*. Now it produces *wheat*.

THE MEDITERRANEAN REGIONS.

101. Name the Mediterranean regions in Australia.

(See ans to question 48.)

102. What is the most important part of Western Australia?

The Mediterranean region of S. W. Australia.

103. Into how many belts is this divided? What are they?

3 belts: 1. near the coast, rainfall heavy, so forests. 2. behind, a wheat belt 3. further inland, pasture land.

104. What is the other name given to this region?

Swanland.

105. What trees grow in the forest region?

The Jarrah and the Karri.

106. What industry is carried on here?

Dairying.

107. Which is the fruit belt?

The second-vine and other Mediterranean fruits grow.

108. Explain the importance of Perth with the aid of a sketch map.

It is the capital of West Australia. It stands 12 miles from the river Swan. It has a fine climate. Its port is *Freemantle*—first port of call for steamers from Britain via Suez canal and Colombo. From Perth railways radiate

to *Geraldton* (the gold port), to *Bunbury* (coal port) to *Albany* (a naval station) and east to *Kalgoorlie* (coal field,)



Reference :—Fre = Fremantle ; Bun = Bunbury

109. (a) Mention 2 gold fields on the border of the desert.

Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie.

(b) Mention the chief products of Tasmania.

Potatoes, Sugar beet, fruits especially apples.

110. How is the inhabited part of West Australia separated from S. Australia?

By the arid limestone tableland called the *Nullarbor plain*.

111. Which are the thickly peopled parts of S. Australia?

The regions round Spencer and St. Vincent gulfs *ie* the Mediterranean regions.

112. How is the northern part?

It is dry.

113. What is its capital?

Adelaide.

114. What are the products?

Vine, fruits and wheat.

115. Where is Port Augusta?

It is at the head of the Spencer gulf. It is the terminus of two trans-continental lines.

116. Which is the smallest Australian state?

Victoria.

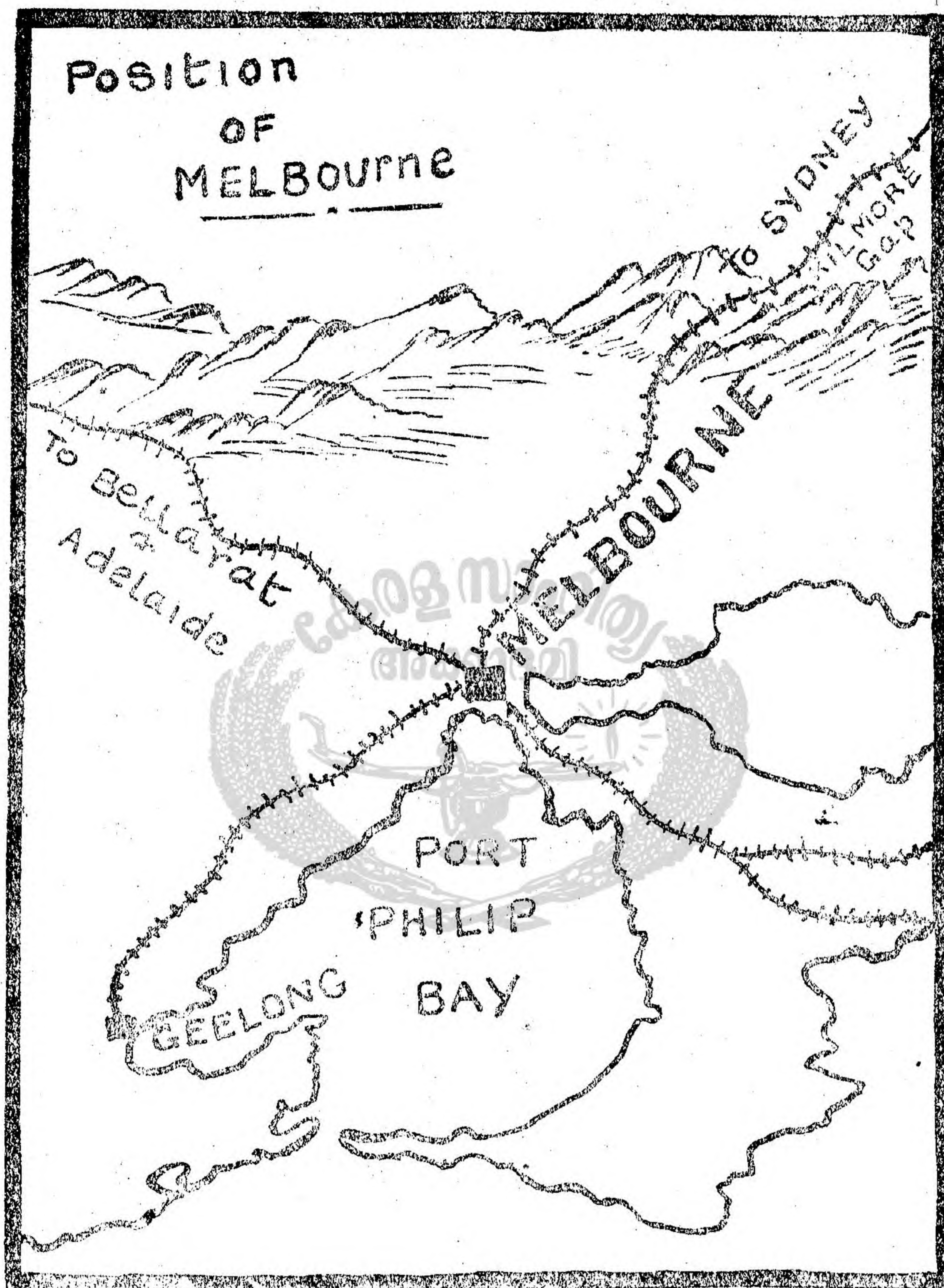
117. Why is it densely peopled?

1. The soil is fertile.
2. Rainfall is plentiful.
3. Climate is suitable for European occupation.
4. The Murray is used for irrigation.
5. It is rich in minerals.

118. Explain the importance of Melbourne with a sketch map.

It is the capital of Victoria. It is connected by railways with important towns like Adelaide, Sydney, Broken Hill and Mildura. It stands at the head of a fine harbour and

is the outlet for the products of the several natural regions.



COMMUNICATIONS AND TRADE

119. What are the chief means of communication?

1. Steamers round the coast carrying traffic.

2. Railways.
3. Aeroplanes.
4. Motor Cars.

120. Name two important lines.

1. The trans-continental line from Perth to Kalgoorlie, thence to Port Augusta (Spencer gulf) and thence to the towns in Eastern Australia.

2. Another, from Port Augusta in the south to Port Darwin in the north, right across the country. It has been taken as far as Oodnadatta and Alice Springs.

121. Why is not a through-journey impossible?

The railways in different states are not uniform in gauge.

122. Why do most of the towns lie on the coast?

1. The settlers are from other lands and they make the first settlements on the coast.

2. The coast lands are more fertile than the interior.

123. What is the nature of the inland towns?

They are mining centres or collecting centres for agricultural produce.

124. What is the nature of the exports?

They are food stuffs and raw materials, for Australia is a growing country—a land of primary production.

125. Give the exports in order of importance.

Wool, wheat and flour, butter, hides, skins; gold and silver; other metals; beef and mutton.

126. What are the chief imports?

Motor cars, Cotton piece-goods, Machinery, Silk goods, Woollen goods, Paper Drugs, Chemicals.

127. What are the countries with which Australia trades?

Great Britain, other countries of Western Europe, U. S. A. and Japan.

128. Why is most of the trade carried on with Britain?

It is on account of the political and personal connection

between the two countries. Australia follows the *Preferential Tariff system* as a result of which, imports from the British Empire are taxed less than goods from other countries.

129. What is the distance from Melbourne to London?

11,900 miles via Cape ; 11,300 miles via Suez canal.

130. What is the distance between America and Australia?

Sydney to San Francisco—6,500 miles.

„ to New York via Panama Canal 9,700 miles.

NEW ZEALAND

131. Between what latitudes does this lie?

Between 34° S. and 47° S.

132. What are the two islands that go to form New Zealand? What separates them?

North Island and South Island. Cook strait separates them.

133. What winds blow here?

The N. W. Anti—Trades ie Westerlies.

134. What is the nature of the climate?

Temperate equable climate.

135. What is the Vegetation here?

Evergreen forests ; in settled parts, fruits, flowers and English plants.

136. What are the industries?

Pastoral work in the South island—meat and wool are important ; in the North island, dairy—farming is more important.

Fruit—growing in both islands, *apples* and *pears* are the chief fruits.

137. Which is the longest tunnel in the British Empire?

The *otira* tunnel piercing the Southern Alps for nearly 5½ miles-

138. What are the chief exports ?

Wool, mutton, butter and cheese.

Note :

1. That the South Island has a fiorded coast—line (S. W.)
2. In the North Island, the mountains are in the east and the plain is in the west.
3. In the South Island, the mountains are on the west and the plain is in the east.
4. The plains here are called *Canterbury Plains*.
5. The occupations of the people are *Sheep-rearing* and *meat-making*.
6. In the North Island cattle are reared for *dairy produce*.

139. Say whether the following statements are true or not. If true, write 'yes,' if not, write 'no.'

1. About 1000 miles to the east of Australia lies New Zealand. (Yes)
2. The Eastern Highlands of Australia are fold mountains. (No)
3. The only important river system in Australia is the Murray Darling. (Yes)
4. July is the hottest month in Australia, as it is to the south of the Equator. (No)
5. The central plain is robbed of rain by the Eastern Highlands; it is a rain shadow region. (Yes)
6. Tasmania lies in the track of the Westetlies and gets rain at all seasons. (No)
7. The duck—billed platypus is half bird and half animal. (Yes)
8. The first settlers in Australia were convicts (Yes)
9. The Tasmanians are now extinct. (Yes)
10. Queensland is the plantation region of Australia. Silky oak, cedar and sandalwood grow there. (Yes)
11. Dairy—farming is more important than meat-making in the cooler states. (Yes)

12. Sydney, Australia's greatest port is the capital of Queensland (No)

13. The west coast of New Zealand has more rain than the East Coast. (Yes)

14. South Island leads in meat and wool production but North Island takes the first place for dairy-farming. (Yes)

15. The Kauri pine is a very important tree growing in the North Island. (Yes)

16. New Zealand lies in the same latitude as South China. (No)

140. Fill up the blanks :

1. The richest part of the central plains is called the —. (Riverina)

2. The—1—2—3 is a coral structure 1000 miles long lying off the coast of—4. (1. Great 2. Barrier 3. Reef 4. Queensland)

3. In summer the—1—2 monsoon blows from the Timor Sea. (1. North 2. West.)

4. The—1 scrub occurs in Victoria. [1. mallee]

5. The most common trees of the Australian forests belong to the—1—2. [1. Eucalyptus 2. family]

6. The chief gold fields in western Australia are—1 and—2. [1. Kalgoorlie 2. Coolgardie]

7. — is the capital of the Australian Federal government. [Canberra.]

8. The agricultural lands are mainly along the eastern 1 and in the valleys of the eastern—2. [1 shore-lands. 2. highlands.]

9. Queensland has such tropical fruits as the—1—2—3 and—4. [1. pine apple 2. mango 3. banana 4. guava.]

10. —1—2 is the harbour on which Sydney stands. [1. Port 2. Jackson]

11. — has the best natural harbour in Queensland. [Brisbane]

12. British New Guinea or—as it is called is under the control of the Australian government. [Papua.]

AFRICA

POSITION, SIZE, COASTLINE

1. What are the 4 points at which Africa touches Eurasia?

1. The strait of Gibralter 2. Sicily 3. Suez 4. The Strait of Bab el Mandeb.

2. Between what latitudes does it lie?

37° N and 35° S.

3. Where does the Equator pass through?

The Equator passes through the middle of the continent.

4. What is the area of the continent?

11½ Million Sq. miles.

5. What is the nature of the coast—line?

It is regular.

6. What is the nature of the islands in the Atlantic?

They are volcanic in origin.

7. Where is Madagascar?

It is an island to the S. E. of Africa separated from the mainland by the Mozambique channel.

8. Name the other islands.

Mauritius in the Indian ocean, *St. Helena*, *Canary* and *Madeira* islands in the Atlantic.

9. Why is the coast—line useless?

It is broken. It has no inlets and harbours. Some parts are marshy and fever-stricken. Hence useless.

10. What is the central meridian running through the continent?

20° E. Longitude.

II. (a) What is the peculiarity about the situation of the continent?

It extends symmetrically to about the same distance on either side of the Equator. The two Tropics pass through the continent.

(b) Why is Africa called the dark continent ?

Till the latter half of the 18th century, much of the continent remained unknown. The great desert barrier of the Sahara, the rapids and falls in the rivers, the unbroken coast—line, the absence of harbours, the swampy malarial coast—these made it difficult for explorers to get into the land.

RELIEF AND RIVERS**12. How is the structure of Africa ?**

It is a great plateau with a narrow coastal plain. The plateau is like the Deccan or West Australian plateau. It is higher in the south than in the north.

13. What are the highland Regions ?

1. *The Atlas Mountain System* in the north.
2. *The low plateau* to the south of the Atlas.
3. *The High plateau* which fills the southern portion of the continent. (Vide Relief Map P. 27)

14. Are there lowland regions ?

Yes, there is a narrow coastal plain all round.

15. Write a note on the Atlas ?

These are fold mountains. They run in three parallel ranges. 1. The *Tell Atlas* 2. the *Great Atlas* 3. the *Saharan Atlas*.

16. What is the Tell ?

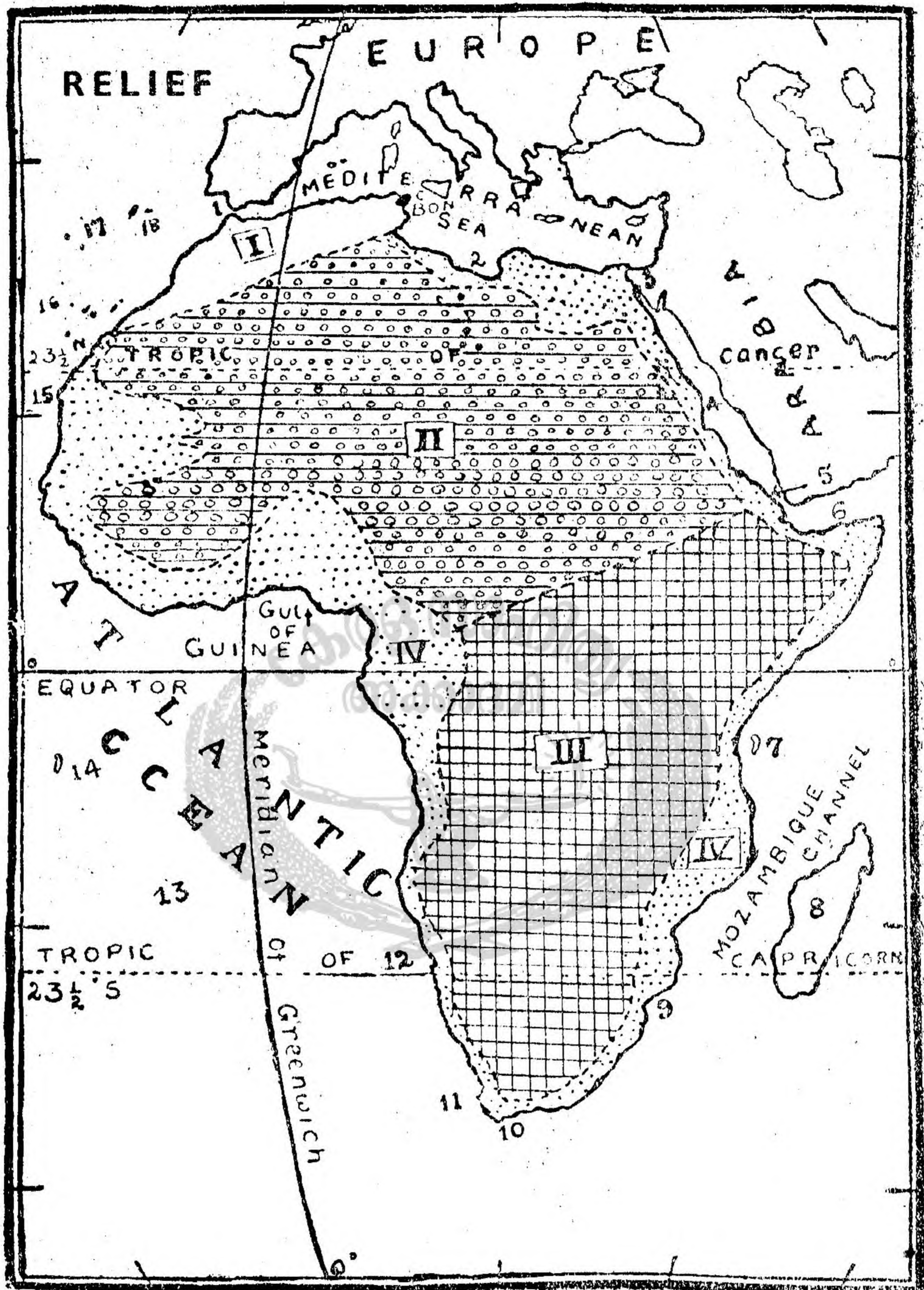
Between the Tell Atlas and the coast, there is a fertile tract of hills and valleys. This is called the *Tell*. Vine and other fruits are grown here.

17. What are Shotts ?

Between the Atlas ridges there is a plateau. It contains a number of salt lakes. These are called 'Shotts'

18. Where is the low plateau? What does it consist of ?

It extends from the Atlantic coast to the Nile valley in the North. It consists of two deserts — the *Sahara* and the *Libyan*. The *Tibesti* mountains lie in the centre.



Relief Regions.

Reference: I. = Atlas Region. II. = The Low Plateau Region. III. = The High Plateau Region. IV. = The Narrow Coastal Plain.

1. St. of Gibralter. 2. Gulf of Sydra. 3. Suez Canal.
 4. Red Sea. 5. St. of Bab el Mandeb. 6. Gulf of Aden.
 7. Island of Zanzibar. 8. Madagascar. 9. Delagoa Bay.
 10. Cape Agulhas. 11. Cape of Good Hope. 12. Walvis Bay.
 13. St. Helena. 14. Island of Ascension. 15. Cape Verde Isles.
 17. Canary Isles. 18. Madeira.

19. Where are the off-shoots of the High plateau in the south?

1. Running parallel to the Gulf of Guinea 2. across the low plateau to the Tibesti mountains 3. through Abyssinia and the shores of the Red Sea.

20. What is the Drakensberg?

It is the highest part of the plateau in Natal.

21. What are the Karroos?

In Cape Colony, the plateau descends to the sea in terraces. One is the Great Karroo and the next lower one is the Little Karroo.

23. Mention a few peaks in Africa.

Kilimanjaro, Kenya and Elgon.

23. What is a Rift valley?

This is a valley with steep sides formed by the subsidence of the Earth's crust.

24. Where is the Rift Valley in Africa? What lakes lie there?

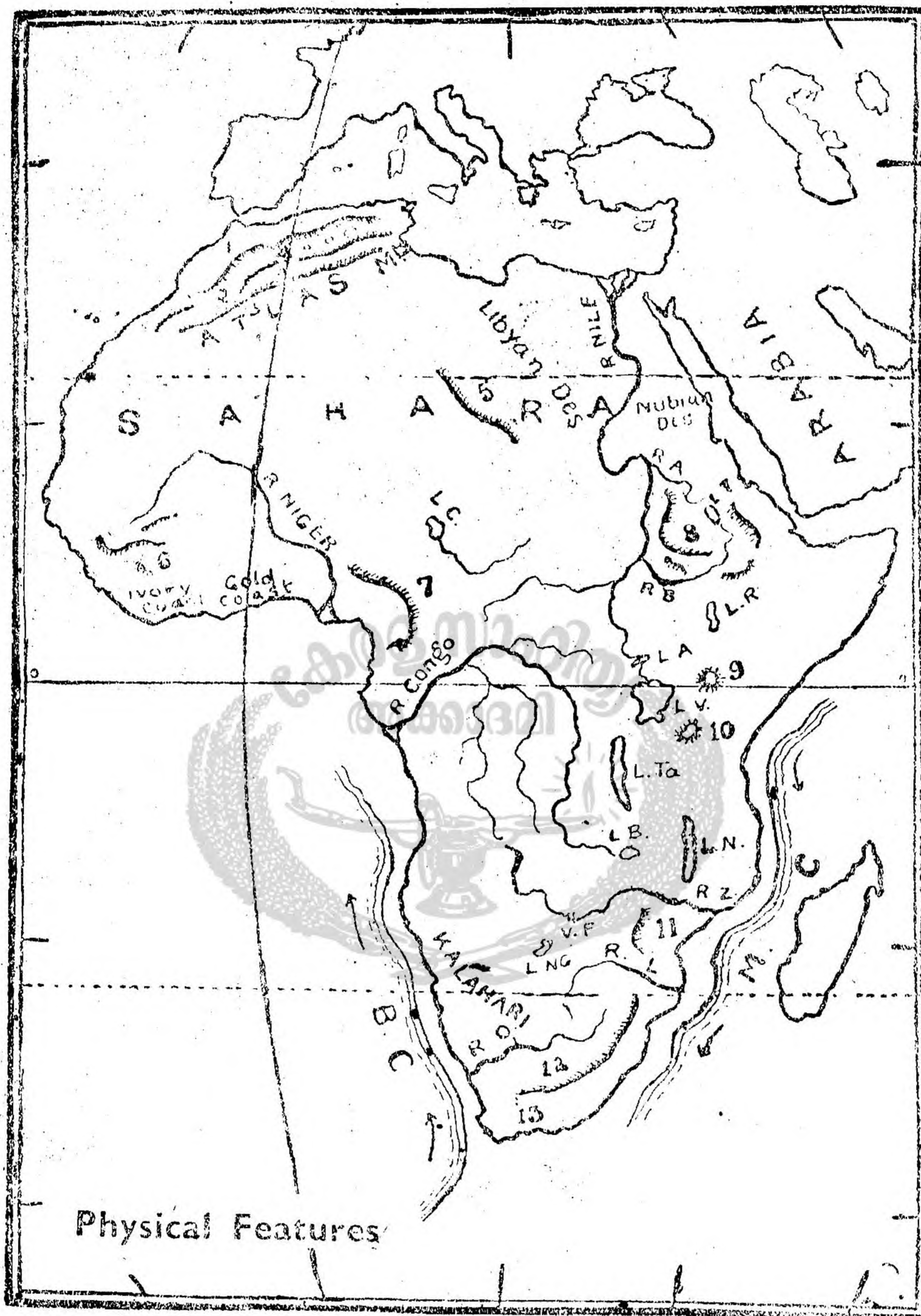
From the middle of the Red Sea to South Africa. Lakes Uganda, Nyassa and Tanganyika.

25. What were the obstacles to exploration?

1. The great desert-barrier of the Sahara.
2. The rapids and falls in the rivers.
3. The unbroken coast—line.
4. The swampy malarial coast.

26. What are the other lakes?

Victoria Nyanza whose waters overflow to the Nile, Lakes Edward and Albert. (Vide Map on Physical features P. 29.)



Physical Features.

Reference :- **Rivers :-** R. A. = River Atbara ; R. B. = River Blue Nile ; R. Z. = River Zambesi ; R. L. = River Limpopo ; V. F. = Victoria Falls ; R. O. = River Orange.

Lakes :- L. T. = Lake Tsana ; L. C. = Lake Chad ; L. R. = Lake Rudolf ; L. V. = Lake Victoria ; L. Ta. = Lake Tanganyika ; L. B. Lake Bangwelu ; L. N. = Lake Nyasa ; L. N. G. = Lake Ngami ; 4 = Lake Shotts.

Mountains :- 1. Tell Atlas. 2. Great Atlas. 3. Sahara Atlas. 5. Tibesti Mountains. 6. Futa Jallon Highlands. 7. Camaroons. 8. Abyssinian Mountains. 9. Mt. Kenya. 10. Mt. Kilimanjaro. 11. Matoppa Hills. 12. Drakensburg Mountains. 13. Karroos.

B. C = Benguela Current ; M. C = Mozambique Current

27. Name the chief rivers of Africa.

1. The Nile 2. The Congo 3. The Niger 4. the Zambesi. (Vide map)

28. What are the peculiarities about them?

They *do not have* the usual *three stages* of rivers—the mountain stage, valley stage and plain stage. They rise on one side of the plateau and have a long navigable middle course over its surface. Then they cut through the rim of the plateau, and descend by rapids to the plain. They are not navigable inland.

29. Why is this so?

This is due to the absence of long mountain ranges and the plateau build of the continent.

30. Most of the rivers rise in Equatorial Africa. Why?

Because it is a region of very heavy rainfall.

31. What two rivers form the Nile? Where do they meet?

The *White Nile* from Victoria Nyanza and the *Blue Nile* from Abyssinia. They meet at Khartoum.

32. How does the Nile resemble the Indus?

Beyond Berber, it flows through a desert region *i.e.*, Egypt which the Nile fertilises as the Indus makes Sind fertile.

33. How are the floods in the Nile caused?

They are caused by the monsoon rains in Abyssinia.

34.✓ 'Egypt is the gift of the Nile.' How?

It is the Nile river that prevents Egypt from being a continuation of the Sahara desert.

35 How are floods in the rivers controlled?

By dams, as at Assuan and Sennar.

36.✓ How is the Congo important?

It is the largest river and flows through Equatorial Africa.

37.✓ Compare this with the Amazon.

Both have numberless tributaries. They flow through the Equatorial region where there is heavy rainfall. Their basin is covered with Equatorial forests.

38.✓ How is the Niger important?

It is the chief river of West Africa. It forms a natural highway into the heart of the continent.

39.✓ What is the nature of the land through which it flows?

First Savannah (tropical grasslands) and then (tropical forests of Nigeria.)

40. Trace the course of the Zambesi.

It starts in a swamp in Angola, flows over a plateau covered with grass, at the *Victoria Falls* descends a cliff 400 ft. high, cuts through the plateau and flows into the Indian Ocean.

The lower part of the course is through the forests of Portuguese East Africa. The Shire joins it here.

41 Name the two small rivers in Southern Africa.

The Orange and the Limpopo.

42. (a) What are the areas of inland drainage?

Lakes Chad, Ngami and Rudolf.

(b) The Sahara extends right through the continent while the Kalahari is restricted to the western margin only. Why?

The Sahara is influenced by the dry N. E. Trades. The Kalahari, on the other hand, is fringed on the East

by the Drakensurg mountains which obstruct the rain-bearing S. E. Trades that bring heavy rains to the Eastern margin. The western margin alone is thus rendered dry which accounts for the formation of the Kalahari in the western margin.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

43. What peculiarities do you note about climate?

1. The continent extends to about the same latitude on either side of the Equator. So when it is winter in the north, it is summer to the South. When it is summer in the north, it is winter in the south. May to October are summer months for Northern half and November to April are summer months for Southern half.

2. The climatic regions are arranged symmetrically on either side of the Equator (This is what is called the duplication of climatic belts)

3. The whole continent is a plateau; so the climate is cooler than it would otherwise be.

44. Why is south Africa cool in summer also?

It is the highest part of the continent. It is 4000 ft. above sea level. There is the cold current called the *Benguela* flowing along the west coast. So it is cool.

45. Why is the mean annual temperature higher than that of any other continent?

It is because most of the continent lies in the Tropics.

46. What current flows through East coast?

A current called the *Agulhas* (warm).

47. What is the effect of currents on climate?

The east coast is rendered hot and the west coast, cool.

48. What are the winds that blow?

January

Northern winter & Southern Summer.

S. E. Trades in the South; more rain in the east coast than in the west.

N. E. Trades in the Nile valley and the Sahara; land-wind, no rain.

S. W. Anti—Trades in the Atlas region.

July

Northern Summer and Southern Winter.

N.W. Anti-Trades—extreme S. W. (Cape region)

S. E. Trades—south of the Equator.

N. E. Trades—North of the Equator, still a land wind, no rain.

S. W. Monsoon—Gulf of Guinea region.

49. Give an account of the rainfall of Africa.

1. The Atlas Region.	Winter rain in Jan.	S. W. Anti-Trades.
2. The Cape Region.	Winter rain in July.	N. W. Anti-Trades.
3. The Sahara.	No rain.	N. E. Trades (dry land winds.)
4. The Equatorial [Belt.]	Rain all the year.	Convection rainfall.
5. S. E. Africa	Summer rain.	S. E. Trades.
6. The Kalahari.	No rain.	S.E. Trades, off-shore winds, dry.

50. What do you mean by saying that ' the rain follows the sun ' ?

In Africa, in July, *ie* Northern summer, the winds swing a little to the North; and in January (southern summer), they move a little to the south. The rain moves with the wind. Hence the saying.

51. a. Name the climatic regions of Africa.

1. *Equatorial climate*—always hot and wet, found along the Equator.

2. *The Tropical climate*—rain in summer, dry in the cool season; found north and south of the Equator.

3. *Desert climate*, dry at all seasons, found along the High Pressure belts in the north and south; Northern desert, Sahara and southern desert, Kahahari.

4. *The Mediterranean climate* found in N. W. and S. W. of the continents.

5. *Temperate Grasslands*: Lie to the east of the desert in South Africa; Cool in winter and hot in summer.

6. *The S. E. Coast* has a warm temperate climate.

N. B. Thus there is a symmetry in climatic regions.

b. How do you account for the symmetry in climatic regions?

1. Extension of the continent to about the same latitude on either side of the equator.

2. The general uniformity of relief without any high transverse mountain barrier.

52. What is the Sudan climate? Why is it so called?

This is otherwise called the Tropical climate. It is found on either side of the Equatorial region. Rainfall is heavy and occurs when the sun is overhead. In the cold season, these parts are dry. Since this climate is characteristic of Sudan, it is called the Sudan climate.

53. a. The Mediterranean regions have no rain in summer. Why?

In July (Northern summer) the Anti-Trades move further north and blow over Europe. During the southern summer (January) they shift farther south. Hence there is no rain in these regions in summer.

b. Why is the mean annual temperature higher than that of any other continent?

Because the continent lies within the tropics.

c. How is this heat moderated in the East and South?

By altitude as in the high plateau regions of South and East.

d. Why are the coastal margins on the east near the equator unhealthy?

Because they are hot, moist and feverish.

54. What are the natural vegetation belts? Write a note on each.

1. *The Equatorial forests*—hot and wet found along the Equator in the Congo basin and the Guinea Coast and on the east coast strip.

2. *The Savannas or Tropical grasslands* on either side of the Equator.

3. *Deserts* beyond the Savannas both in the north and south.

4. *The Temperate Grasslands* in the South-east of the plateau of S. Africa. The coast is covered with warm-temperate forest.

5. *Mediterranean vegetation* along the coast of N. Africa (Atlas region), and S. W. Africa. (*Vide Map*)

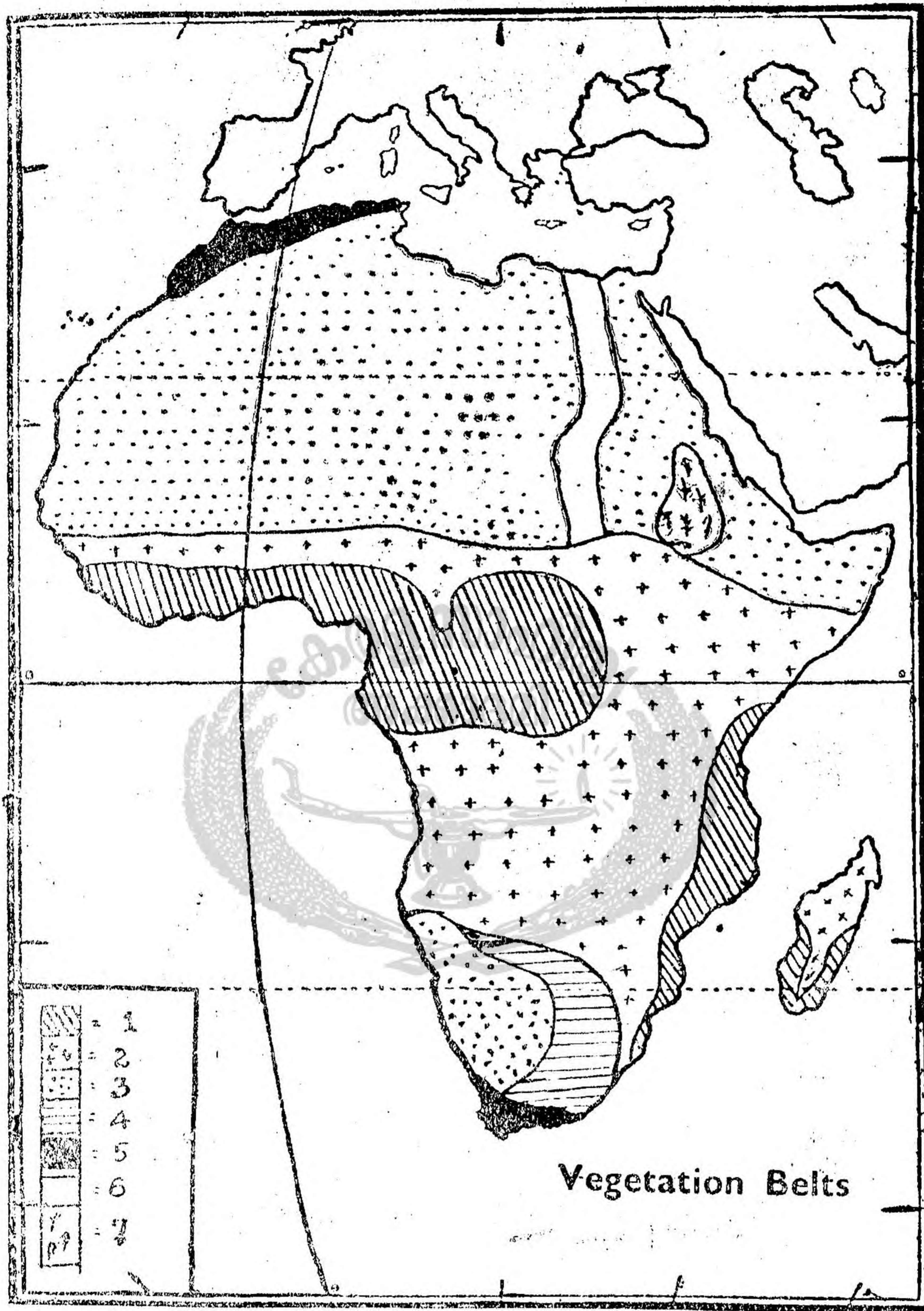
55. What is the 'veld'?

This is the temperate grassland region in the S. E. of South Africa. Rainfall is low and temperature is one of extremes.

56. What are the products of the various Natural Regions?

Equatorial Forests	{	Timber like mahogany and ebony rubber, oil palms and cocoa, ivory.
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Grasslands	{	Temperate	{	Cattle and sheep rearing. Maize is grown. Cotton and fruits.
		Tropical	{	Gum arabic from the acacia-tree; Cotton, coffee and English vegetables.



Reference :—

1.—Hot wet forests. 2.—Savannas. 3.—Desert and Semi-desert region. 4.—Temperate Grasslands. 5.—Mediterranean region. 6.—Nile Oasis basin. 7.—Woodlands.

Deserts—Date palm in the oases.

Med. Region—Fruits like olives, lemons, oranges and grapes.

The lower Nile valley—Cotton, sugar cane, maize and wheat.

57. What animals are found in the following regions?

1. Equatorial Forests. 2. The Savanna.
3. Deserts. 4. Scrublands.

1. Elephants, Man-monkeys and crocodiles in rivers.
2. The giraffe, lion, zebra, rhinoceros and hippopotamus.
3. Camels.
4. Ostriches.

58. How is the Nile valley irrigated?

It is irrigated on the basin system *ie* land is flooded to a depth of 3 feet during floods. When the water has run off, wheat, millet, barley and beans are sown.

59. a. How is the Nile Delta irrigated?

It is irrigated by the perennial system. Canals containing water all through the year bring water for cultivation.

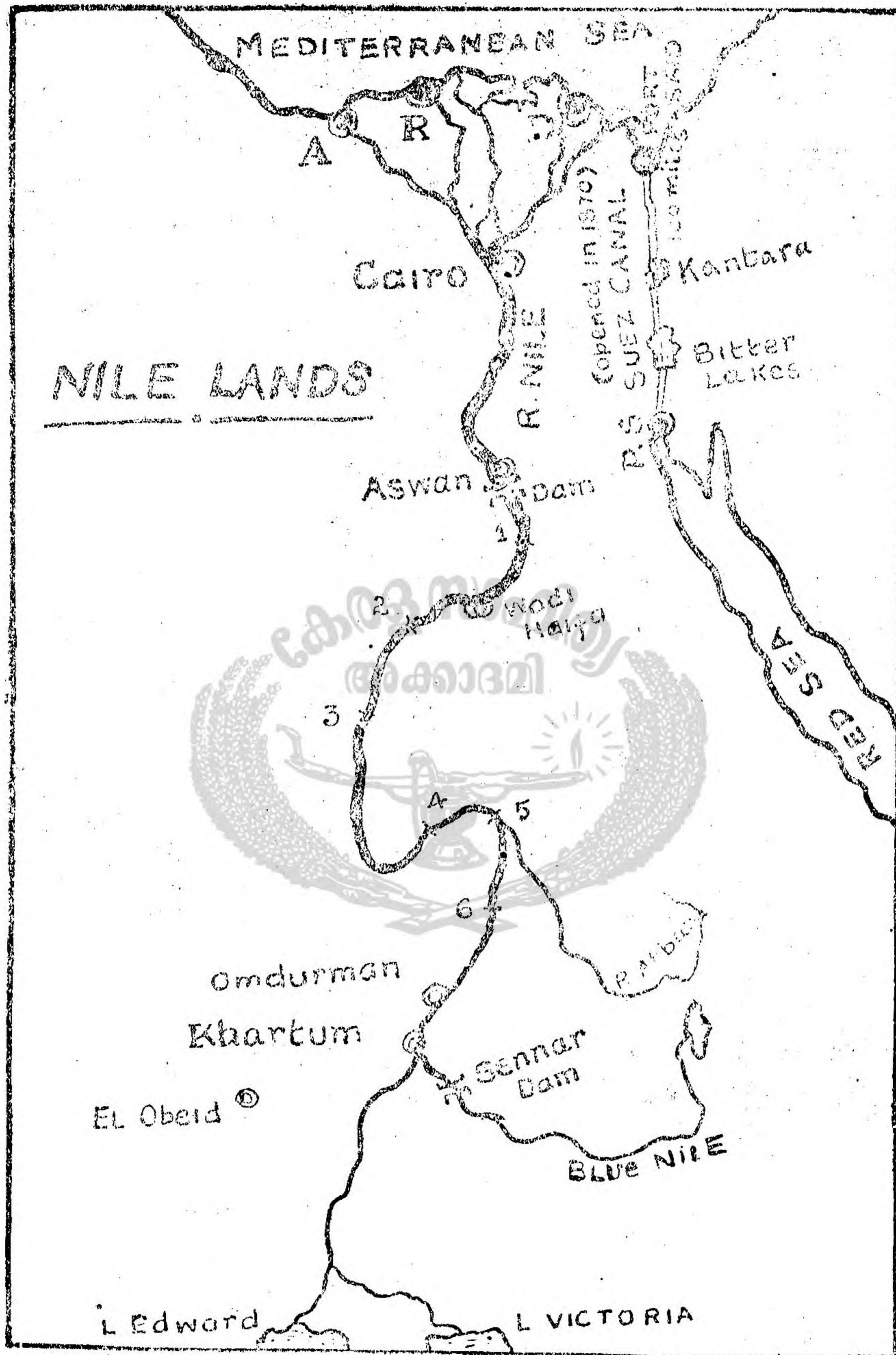
b. Name the two important irrigation dams of the Nile.

1. Over the Nile (Main river) called the *Aswan* dam controlling the irrigation of upper Egypt.
2. Over the Blue Nile at Makewar, called the *Sennar* dam irrigating vast areas of the *doab* between the White and the Blue Nile in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

60. a. Show the importance of Cairo.

It is the centre of the Delta railway system. It is connected by rail with ports like Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta, Suez and Port Said. The Imperial Airways route passes through Cairo.

b. Draw a diagram to illustrate the importance of Cairo and to show the Nile lands. Indicate the Suez Canal also.



Reference :—

A = Alexandria ; R = Rosetta ; D = Damietta.

61. What are the occupations of the people of South Africa ?

Mining—Gold, diamonds and coal.

Agriculture—in the Coastal plain and in Natal—crops, wheat and maize; Fruit-growing in Cap Colony ;

Pastoral Work—drier parts like the Karroos, ostrich-farms ; sheep and cattle reared in Cape Colony and the Veld.

62. a. Why is Kenya suitable for European settlement ?

It is high and has a temperate climate.

b. Which parts of Africa are best suited for European settlement ? Why ?

1. The Mediterranean regions of the North and the South. (Moderate equable climate.)

2. The Temperate grasslands of S. Africa (Temperate Climate.)

3. The higher parts of the Eastern and Southern Savannas, These lands are sufficiently Cool on account of altitude.

63. What are the chief products ?

Coffee and English vegetables.

64. Name the chief natural regions of Natal.

1. A hot coastal zone, producing sugarcane tea, pineapple and orange.

2. A temperate zone where cereals, apples and plums are grown.

3. A high pastoral zone devoted to sheep-rearing.

PEOPLES.

65. The Sahara acts as a barrier to the human race. How ?

To the north of this desert, the people are Arabs and Egyptians—similar to those of Europe. To the south, the people are Negroes, black people.

Further, the desert is so vast that it stood in the way of human emigration to the South in the past.

66. Describe the Negroes.

They are a fine, tall, strong men with black skin and curly hair. They are intelligent and are able to learn a lot, if taught properly. They are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing.

67. How do the African natives differ from the natives of Australia?

1. The former are bigger, stronger and more intelligent.
2. Their number is increasing.
3. The white people did not find the land uninhabited and uncultivated.

68. Into how many groups are the Negroes divided?

They fall into two groups: the Sudanese Negroes in North and Central Africa and the Bantu Negroes in Central and South Africa.

69. Mention the chief branches of the Bantus.

The Zulus, the Basutos, the Bechuanas—all called the Kaffirs.

70. Who are the Pigmies?

These are a curious race of small men no taller than a boy of 12. They live in the Congo basin. They are very backward.

MINERALS.

71. What are the chief minerals found and where are they worked?

1. *Gold*—In the Transvaal, Rhodesia, the Gold coast.
2. *Diamond*—In Kimberley in the Cape Province; S. W. Africa.
3. *Coal*—Natal and the Transvaal.
4. *Copper*—Katanga (Congo).

TRADE ROUTES, TOWNS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

72. What are the chief means of communication?

1. By sea in steamers. 2. Rivers. 3. Roads and railways. 4. Airways.

73. What is the obstacle to communication by sea along the coast?

The absence of good harbours in the West coast.

74. 'The methods of transporting goods are closely related to the geographical conditions of the places where they are adopted'—Give some instances :

1. In the forests of W. Africa and Equatorial Africa human carriers are employed to take ivory and rubber.

2. In the desert, journeys are done by camel.

3. In the Atlas region, the mule is the beast of burden.

4. In the Tropical grasslands, the ox is used.

75. How is the Sahara crossed?

By Caravans.

76. What is the great terror to the Caravan traveller?

The *simoon* or desert sand-storm.

77. How is the Journey from Algiers to Timbuctu done?

By desert cars with 'Caterpillar wheels' At nights, those can be turned into sleeping cars.

78. Why is road communication difficult?

Good roads are not in existence. In Central Africa there is an insect called the tse-tse-fly which bites and kills cattle and horses.

79. Where do you find a net work of railways?

In the north, south-east, south and near the Congo.

80. Describe the 'Cape to Cairo Railway'

It has been begun at both the ends. From the north it runs through Egypt and the Sudan. From the south,

it passes through Rhodesia and crosses the Zambesi near the Victoria Falls. There is still a gap to be filled up. When completed, it will be a Trans continental railway from Cape to Cairo.

(Vide map on page 46)

81. Why do many vessels take the cape route?

The Suez canal dues are very high. Much of African trade is with England.

82. How long does it take to fly from London to Cape?

Nine days.

83. Mention the important towns in the North coast.

Tunis and Algiers	French Colony of Algeria.
Alexandria	mouth of the Nile delta.
Port Said	Commands the entrance to [the Red Sea.
Port Sudan	half-way down the Red Sea.

84. Name some ports in the East coast.

Mombasa	Kenya.	} English on the island.
Dar-es-Salaam	Tanganyika.	
Zanzibar	on the island.	
Lurengo Marques	Portuguese East Africa.	
Durban	Natal	
East London		
Port Elizbaeth	Cape Colony.	

85. (a) How is Cape Town important ?

It is the seat of the Union government. It is a coaling station for steamers from the British Isles to Australia. It has an excellent climate. It exports the products of the interior like gold, diamond, wool and hides.

(b) How is Cairo important ?

Cairo, the capital of Egypt and the largest city in Africa is situated at the head of the Nile delta. It is the capital of Egypt for ages on account of its strategic position between the Upper and Lower-Nile valleys.

(c) How is Alexandria important ?

Founded by Alexander, the second city and the chief outlet for the rich Lower Nile valley.

(d) What is the importance of Khartoum ?

Lying at the junction of the White Nile and the Blue Nile, it is the capital of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It occupies a key position being situated at the meeting point of several routes.

(e) How is Durban important ?

Having a good natural harbour, with railways running from it along the coastal plain, it has a large transit trade in gold and wool. It exports the products of Natal.

86. Name some other important towns in S. Africa and say what they are famous for.

Kimberley — diamonds

Johannesburg — gold

New Castle — coal

87. What are the important routes of the Indian Ocean ?

1. Aden to Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
2. Aden to Australia.
3. Bombay to Mombasa or Zanzibar.
4. Colombo to Mauritius and thence to Durban.

Other ports like Lurengo Marques, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town are connected with each other.

88. How is the Suez Canal important?

It is a great waterway opened in 1870. It has reduced the distance between India and Europe by about one half. Nearley 5,000 steamers pass through it every year.

(Vide diagram Page 38.)

89. What is a mandatory state?

It is a state or country or province taken away by the League of Nations from one nation and put under the control of another.

90. Mention some such states in Africa.

1. Tanganyika (German) now under Britain.
2. S. W. Africa (German)—under the union of S. Arica
3. Cameroon (German)—under France.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.**91. European nations and their possessions in Africa.**

	The union of S. Africa Rhodesia Kenya
The English	Tanganyika (Mandatory) S. W. Africa (Mandatory) Central Africa (Sierra Leone, Gold coast, Nigeria)
The French	Algeria; Tunis, Morocco, Sahara French west Africa.
The Portuguese	West Africa and E. Africa.
Spanish	Sahara and Morocc
Italian	Eritrea, Somaliland.

92. a. Exports.

Cotton—Savanna (Nigeria, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Rhodesia) Egypt.

Coffee—Kenya and Abyssinia.

Cloves—Zanzibar.

Gold	}	S. Africa.
Diamonds		
Coal		
Ostrich feathers, wool.		

Cocoa	}	West Africa.
Oil palm		
Rubber		

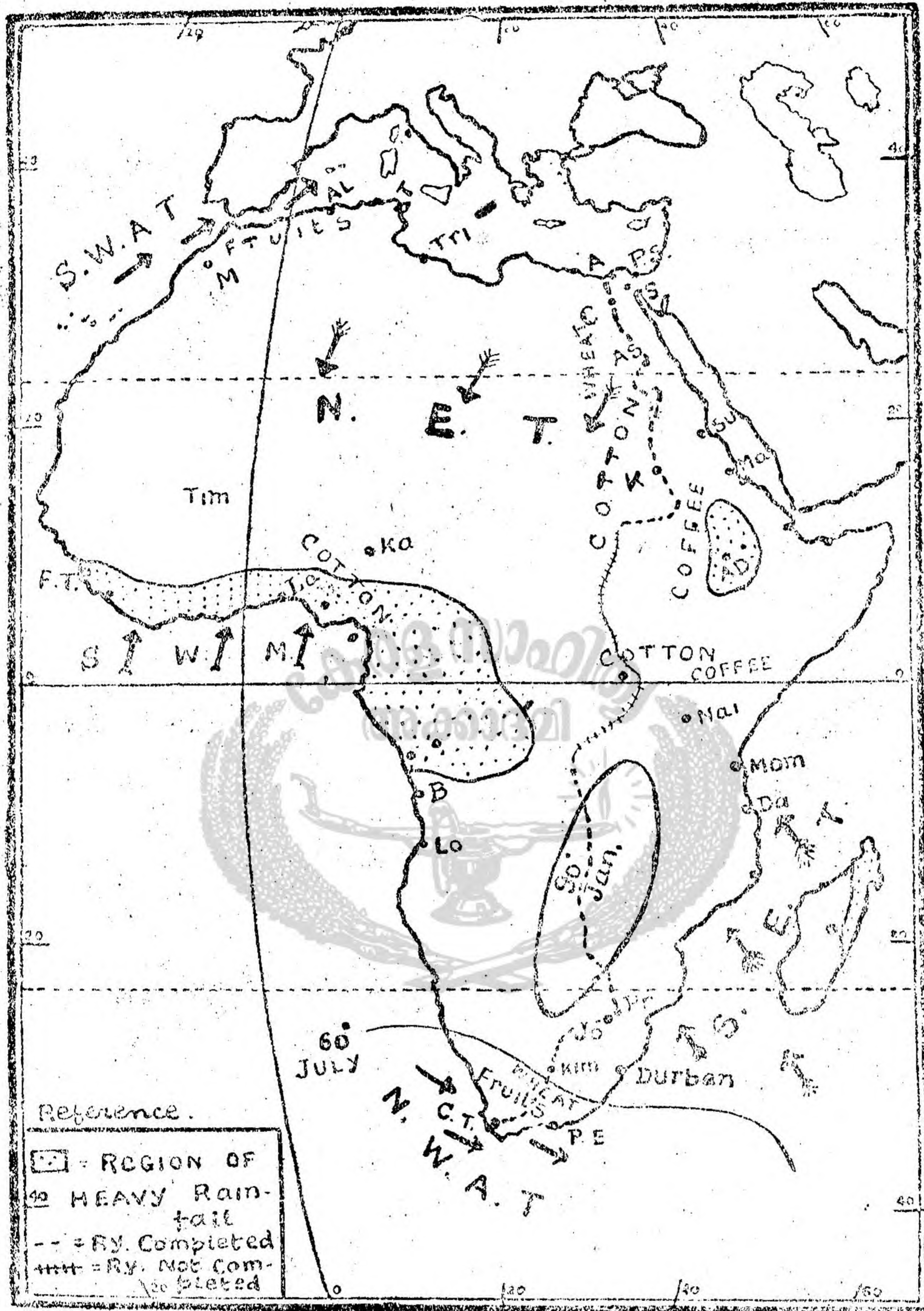
b. Imports.

Mostly manufactured goods especially, Cotton goods, iron and steel goods, meat, tinned food of various kinds.

'Oil rivers'—are the channels of the Niger delta through which oil seeds are exported.

93. Note the following in a map of Africa.

1. The wind systems of the continent.
2. Regions of very heavy rainfall and very poor rainfall.
3. Fruit-growing regions.
4. Algiers, Alexandria, Port Said, Port Suez, Massowwa, Mombasa, Dar es Salam, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Loanda, Boma, Freetown, Morocco, Khartoum, Timbuktu, Kano, Nairobi, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Addis Ababas.
5. 90° Jan. Isotherm; 60° July Isotherm.
6. Places famous for Wheat, Coffee, Cotton & Coal.
7. Cape to Cairo Railway.



Reference :—

Winds : 1. S. W. A. Trades = South West Anti-Trades ;
 2. N. E. T = North East Trades ; 3. S. W. M. = South West Monsoon. 4. N. W. A. T = North West Anti-Trades.
 5. S. E. T. = South East Trades.

Towns : M=Morocco ; A=Algiers ; T=Tunis ;
 Tri=Tripoli ; A=Alexandria ; P. S=Port Said ; S=Port
 Suez ; C=Cairo ; As=Aswan ; Su=Port Sudan ;
 Ma=Massowa ; K=Khartoum ; Ad=Addis Ababa ;
 Nai=Nairobi ; Mom=Mombasa ; Da=Dares Salam ;
 Pr=Pretoria ; Jo=Johannesburg Kim=Kimberley ;
 P. E.=Port Elizabeth ; C. T=Cape Town ; Lo=Loanda ;
 B=Boma ; La=Lagos ; F. T=Free Town ; Tim=Tim-
 buktu ; Ka=Kano ;

94. Say whether the following statements are true or not.

1. The Atlas mountain consists of a series of fold mountains. Yes.

2. The Drakensberg may be compared to the edge of the Deccan, the Western Ghats. Yes.

3. The Congo flows through the driest part of Africa. No.

4. The Nile is the largest river in the continent. (No.)

5. Most parts of Africa have rain during the hot season. Yes.

6. The shores of Guinea are lined with mangrove swamps. Yes.

7. The southern part of Africa was occupied by civilised people in very early times. No.

8. Vasco da gama discovered a sea route to India by the Cape of Good Hope in 1600. No.

9. Egypt is practically rainless and the Nile Delta is irrigated by the perennial system. Yes.

10. Mining, pastoral work and agriculture are the three great occupations of the people in the union of South Africa. Yes.

95. Fill up the blanks :

1. 1 — 2—the second largest fresh water lake in the world is in a huge depression on the plateau.

(1. Victoria 2. Nyanza.)

2. Niger flows through the dense forests of 1 — and enters the 2 — of 3 — by a large number of channels.

(1. Nigeria 2. Gulf. 3. Guinea.)

3. The High Veld lies at an altitude of several thousand feet in the shadow of the 1 — It is therefore a region of 2 — 3 — and subject to great 4 — in temperature.

(1. Drakensberg. 2. low. 3. rainfall. 4. variations.)

4. The products of mining in South Africa are 1 —, 2 —, 3 —. (1. gold 2. diamonds. 3. coal.)

5. Pastoral work receives great attention in the 1 — 2 — of South Africa. The little Karroo is famous for its 3 — farms. (1. drier. 2. parts. 3. ostrich.)

SOUTH AMERICA

POSITION AND SIZE

1. What is 'the New World'?

N. America and S. America are together known as the New world.

2. In what hemi—sphere does it lie?

It lies in the Western hemi-sphere.

3. What parts lie to the north of the Equator?

Only a small part, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the continent.

4. Is South America an island?

Yes, the isthmus of Panama has been converted into a canal.

5. Between what degrees of latitude does it lie? What is the central meridian?

Between 12° N. and 55° S; 60° W. is the central meridian.

6. What latitude bisects the continent?

The Tropic of Capricorn.

7. What is the area of S. America.

7 Million Sq. miles.

8. Compare it with Australia and India.

It is twice as big as Australia and four times the size of India.

9. What is the shape of the continent?

It is like a wedge, tapering towards the south.

10. How is the coast line?

It is unbroken except in Southern Chile where it is indented with fiords and fringed with islands.

Note that South America stretches much farther into the south than either Australia or Africa.

11. What other countries have a fiorded coast line?

Norway—Scotland, British Columbia and Southern Chile.

12. What islands lie near the coast?

Falkland isles to the S. E.

Tierra del Fuego in the south, separated by the strait of Magellan.

Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela.

Galapagos and Juan Fernandez in the Pacific Ocean.

STRUCTURE & RELIEF**13. What are the three divisions into which the continent falls?**

1. The western mountains.
2. The central plain.
3. The Eastern Highlands.

14. What is name given to the mountains in the west?

The Andes.

15. Write a note on the Andes.

They are fold mountains and are divided into three parts 1. Northern, 2. Central 3. Southern.

Northern — a number of parallel ranges widely diverging from one another.

Cotopaxi and Chimborazo are two volcanic peaks here.

Central — These form the Bolivian plateau. Lake Titicaca here has no outlet to the sea. It is a centre of inland drainage.

Southern — To the south of Bolivia there is a single range. *Aconcagua* is the highest peak. There is a coastal range which is submerged. There are a number of islands south of 42° S. L.

16. What are the two Highlands in the East?

1. The Brazilian Highlands.
2. The Guiana Plateau.

17. Write a note on the Brazilian Highlands.

They lie to the south of the Amazon. They are triangular in shape, the highest part being along the coast. The slope is towards the interior. These are cut by the feeders of the Amazon in the north and by the Paraguay and other rivers in the south.

Write a note on the Guiana Highlands.

It is to the north of the Amazon. It is an irregular block cut by rivers. The slope is towards the east.

19. (a) Into how many divisions does the central plains fall?

1. The Orinoco basin.
2. The Amazon basin.
3. The Paraguay Parana basin.
4. The Argentine plain.

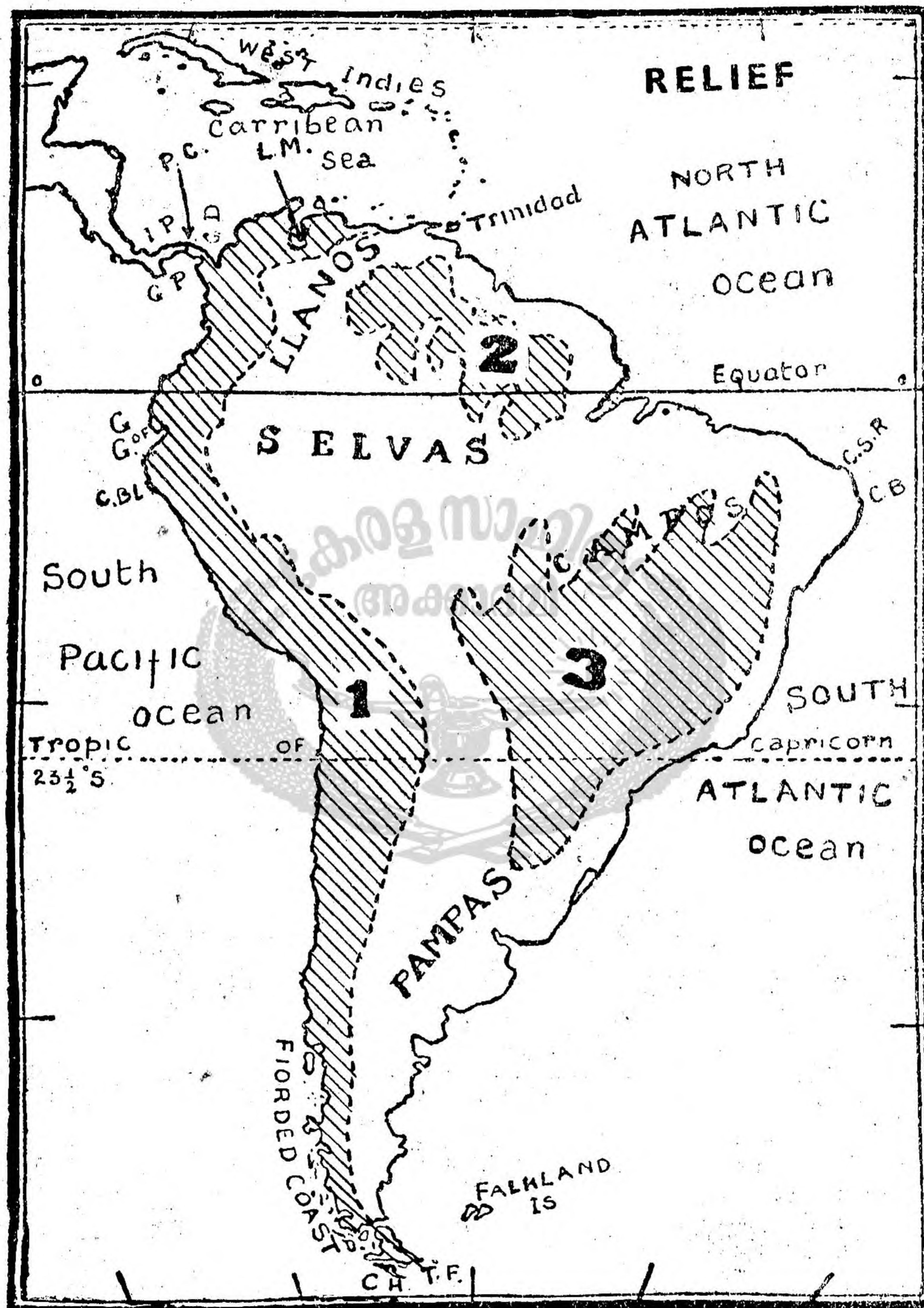
20. Through what country does the Orinoco flow?

It flows through Venezuela — the first part of its course through forests; the second part, through savannah and the third part through mangrove swamps.

21. How is it possible to sail from the Orinoco to the Amazon?

They are connected by a natural canal.

(b) Draw a map showing the chief relief divisions of S. America.



Reference : Mountainous regions-1. The Andean Region

2. Guiana Highland region. 3. Brazilian Highland region.

P. C=Panama canal ; L. M=Lake Maracaibo; I. P=Isthmus of Panama ; G. D=Gulf of Darien ; G. P=Gulf of Panama ; C. S. R=C. S. Rogue ; C. B=Cape Branco ; T. F=The island of Tierra del Fuego ; C. H=Cape Horn; G. Of Gy=Gulf of Guayaquil ;

22. Write a note on the Amazon.

It is 3,500 miles long. It rises on the Andes less than 100 miles from the Pacific. The tributaries bring much water and the country is flooded for many miles on either side. The river flows through dense forests called *Selvas*. The lower Amazon is 50 to 100 miles wide. The main river and the tributaries are navigable for thousands of miles. *Manaos* standing at the junction of the Amazon and the Negro (a tributary) is a great river port. *The Amazon basin* is the largest river basin in the world.

23. Mention another important tributary.

The *Madeira* from the Bolivian Plateau.

24. Fresh water is found in the sea some 200 miles from the mouth of the Amazon. Why?

The river brings such a huge volume of fresh water.

25. Ships cannot sail up the mouth of the Amazon. Why?

The tide at the mouth of the river is so great that ships cannot sail up.

26. By what channel do they sail?

By the *Para Channel* which connects the main river with the sea.

27. Compare the Congo and Amazon basins.

Both are in the Equatorial belt and flow through dense tropical forests. They carry a large volume of water and are flooded throughout the year. They have large estuaries at their mouth.

28 (a) Draw a map of S.America marking therein the important physical features.



*Reference :—***Mountains :—**G. H = Gniana Highlands ;
 B. H = Brazilian Highlands ; **Peaks :** C = Cotapaxi ;
 Chi = Chimbarazo ; S = Sorata ; I = Illimani ; A = Aconcagua ;
 U. P = Uspalata Pass : B. P = Bolivian Plateau.

Rivers :—R. C = River Cauca ; R. M = River Magda-

lena; R. O=River Orinoco; R. E=River Essequibo; K. F=Kaitour Falls; R. A=River Amazon; R. N=River Negro; R. Ma=River Madeira; R. S=River Sao Francisco; R. N=River Uruguay; R. P=River Parana; R. P. A=River Paraguay; R. C=River Colorado; R. Ne=River Negro.

Lakes :—L. T=Lake Titicaca; L. P=Lake Poopo; L. M=Lake Maracaibo.

(b) What is the River Plate?

The big estuary formed by the combined river *Paraguay Parana* called the *Parana* with the *Uruguay*.

CLIMATE & RAINFALL

29. What part of the continent is in the Torrid
Two-thirds of the continent in the North. **[Zone?**

30. When has S. America its summer?

(November to April) January is the hottest month.

31. Which is the hottest region then?

The lowlands south of the Equator.

32. The east coast is warmer than the west coast in summer. why?

Along the west coast flows a cold current from the Antarctic regions (The Peruvian Current) This keeps the temperature lower than in the east.

33. Which is the hottest part in the month of July? why?

The region north of the Equator. Then the sun shines vertically there.

34. Quito is on the Equator. But it has a pleasant cool climate all the year round. Why?

It is 9,000 ft. above the sea level. This high altitude makes the climate cool and pleasant.

35. What are the prevailing winds here?

1. The *N. E. Trades*—north of the Equator bringing rain to the Guiana Highlands, and the Amazon basin. (All the year round.)

2. The *S. E. Trades*, South of the Equator meeting the Brazilian Highlands and bringing rain to them (All the year round)

3. *The Westerlies* i.e., N. W. Anti Trades bringing rain to Southern Chile all the twelve months and to Central Chile only in winter i.e. May to Octr.

36. Is it true that the rain follows the sun ?

Yes. When the sun is in the south (July) the greater portion of the continent gets a heavy rainfall.

37. How does the mountain barrier affect rainfall ?

1. In the northern two-thirds of the continent, the prevailing winds are the N. E. and S. E. Trades. The Andes prevent these from reaching the West Coast. So the Atacama region is a desert. This is the narrow Pacific coastal strip consisting of Northern Chile and the shore lands of Peru.

2. The N. W. Anti—Trades blowing to the south of 30° S. are prevented from reaching the eastern side of the Andes. This is a rain shadow region and is known as Patagonian desert.

38. Which part of the continent has a Mediterranean climate ?

Central Chile.

39. Why does it get no rain in summer ?

The Anti—Trades move a little farther south and this region comes under the High Pressure Trade wind belt : hence no rain in summer.

40. Why is Sao Francisco valley dry ?

It is another rain shadow region. The Brazilian Highlands prevent the Trade winds from reaching the interior.

41. What parts have rain at all seasons ? why ?

1. *The Amazon basin*—Heavy rains occur when the sun crosses the Equator. At other times, rain is brought by the Trade winds which enter the wide plain freely.

2. Southern Chile gets rain from the Westerlies all through the year.

42. The shorelands of Peru and North Chile are deserts. Why ?

They are in the high pressure and Trade wind belts.

They have little rain. The cold Peruvian current causes fog and cloud. Hence this region is a desert—the Atacama.

VEGETATION.

43. What are the vegetation regions in S. America? Where are they?

1. The Equational Forests	The Amazon basin
2. Tropical grasslands or Savanna	Guiana, (Orinoco basin Brazil;)
3. Warm Temperate Forest	South of the Brazilian Highlands
4. Temperate grasslands	Argentina
5. Temperate Desert	Patagonia
6. Med. region	Central Chile
7. Hot desert of the Pacific coast	Shorelands of Peru
8. Cool Temperate Forest with Deciduous trees.	[& North Chile South Chile

44. What special name is given to the Amazon forests? Where are such forests found in Africa?

They are called *Selvas*. Such forests are found in the Congo basin in Africa.

45. What special names are given to the Tropical and Temperate Grasslands in S. America?

1. Savannas of the Orinoco—Llanos.
2. „ to the south East of the Amazon—Campos
3. Temperate grasslands of S. America—Pampas.

46. How is the climate of the Andes region peculiar?

It varies from tropical to Arctic in the Equational belt and from temperate to the Arctic in the Temperate belt.

47. Which is the hot zone? What is the vegetation there?

Region up to 3000 ft. is the hot zone. It is covered

with Tropical forests. The chief products are *banana, rubber cocoa, sugar cane and cotton*

48. What is the warm zone? What is the vegetation there?

Region from 3000 to 6000 ft. vegetation is lighter tropical forest. Maize, coffee and sub-tropical fruits are the chief products.

49. What is the cool zone? What are the products of this region?

Region from 6000 to 10,000 ft. These are deciduous trees and pasture lands. Wheat and temperate fruits are grown.

50. What is the cold zone? What vegetation is found here?

From 10,000 to 13,000 ft. Pine trees in the lower parts, mosses and lichens on the higher parts.

51. Which is the region of snow and ice?

Above 13,000 ft.

52. What animals are found in the cool zone? Mention some capitals here.

Alpaca, Peruvian sheep and Llama are reared. Quito, capital of Ecuador and Bogota, capital of Columbia.

53. What capital is situated in the cold zone?

La Paz—capital of Bolivia.

54. Into how many regions are the Pacific coast lands divided?

1. *The Equatorial Belt in the north upto the Equator—very wet.*

2. *Northern Chile, dry—useless for agricultural or pastoral purposes.*

3. *The wheat Belt round Valparaiso, winter rains and summer drought.*

4. *The Temp. Belt of South Chile—forested.*

b. In a map of South America mark the chief Natural vegetation belts.



Reference:—

1. Equatorial and Tropical forests (Selvas) 2. Savan-

nahs or Tropical Grasslands. 3. Temperate forests. 4. Temperate Grasslands (Pampas) 5. Deserts and Semi-deserts (Atacama & Patagonia) 6. Andean region. 7. Cool forests. 8. Mediterranean region.

PEOPLE AND STATES.

55. Who are the Europeans that settled in the continent? What parts were given to them?

The Spaniards and the Portuguese. Portugal got Brazil and Spain, the rest of the continent.

56. Why did they come?

They came in search of silver and gold.

57. What did they do when the thirst for treasure abated?

They took to agriculture and settled in the land.

58. What is Latin America? Why is it so called?

The lands in America colonised by the Spaniards and the Portuguese are called 'Latin America'. Their languages are derived from Latin.

59. How does the population of Africa differ from that of S. America?

In S. America there is a large proportion of persons of mixed Indian and European descent. These are called *Mulattos* and *Mestizos*. In Africa this is not the case.

60. Who lived in S. America when the Europeans came in the 15th century? What became of them?

A branch of yellow race. They were conquered by the Europeans. Some intermarried with them. The result is a mixed people called the *Mestizos*.

61. Who were the other Europeans that came?

The English, the French, and the Dutch.

62. Where have they settled?

In Guiana.

63. How long did the continent remain under the Spanish or Portuguese rule? How did they develop the land?

For about 300 years. They developed the land by opening up mines, by bringing more land under the plough and by introducing Negro slaves to work on the lands.

64. When did these colonies become independent?

In the 19th Century.

65. How is the continent peopled?

It is thinly peopled.

66. What are the thickly peopled parts? Why?

1. The Mediterranean region of Central Chile.
2. The region round Plate estuary.
3. The East Brazilian Coast lands.
 1. Climate favourable; region productive.
 2. Climate good, wheat is cultivated; cattle are reared.
 3. Soil and climate, suitable for the growth of coffee and other products.

MINERALS.

67. What are the chief minerals and where are they found?

The land is rich in minerals.

<i>Tin</i>	Bolivia.
<i>Diamond</i>	} Brazil, Guiana.
<i>Gold</i>	
<i>Iron</i>	
<i>Coal</i>	Brazil
<i>Copper</i>	Peru and Northern Chile.
<i>Silver</i>	Columbia, Bolivia & Peru.
<i>Oils</i>	Argentina, N. Venezuela.
<i>Nitrate</i>	N. Chile

ARGENTINA, URUGUAY AND CHILE.

68. Argentina is the most progressive state. Why?

1. Most of it lies in the temperate zone.

2. The population is about 10 millions. European element predominates.

3. It produces articles like wheat and meat which are in demand in Europe.

4. Agriculture and stock-raising have developed. The modern methods of transporting meat by cold storage has resulted in the rapid growth of foreign trade.

69. Where is the 'Pampas'? How is it important?

It is the most important region in Argentina. It forms a semi-circle round Buenos Aires to a distance of 350 to 400 miles. The soil is rich. Large areas are cultivated. wheat, maize and linseed are grown. Cattle and sheep are reared. The industries that have developed are dairying, meat and beef-making.

70. What are the other regions in Argentina?

1. In the north tropical forests of the upper Parana—Paraguay basin. This region is not well developed. This is called Gran Chaco.

2. Between the grassland region and the Andes—a sheltered region with a Med. climate. Sugar, cotton and tobacco, are grown. Wine-making and fruit—farming are carried on.

Chief towns are Mendoza and Tucuman. (Tucuman sugar and Mendoza wine.)

3. Patagonia—a desert of little value except for patches of grasslands.

71. What are the chief towns in the grassland region?

Buenos Aires, Rosairo, and Bahia Blanca.

72. Write a note on Buenos Aires.

It means good air. This is the capital of Argentina, the *largest city in the Southern Hemisphere*, stands at the head of the Plate estuary. Docks and ware—houses have been built along the bank of the river. It is the outlet for the product of Argentina and is connected with Valpariso on the west coast by the Trans-Andine railway.

73. What are the exports and imports of Argentina?

Exports ; meat, wheat, cotton, sugar and linseed.

Imports : Manufactured goods, Coal and Oil.

74. What is Uruguay suited for?

It is suited for *Cattle-rearing* and production of *Maize*.

75. What is its chief export? What is the chief town?

Frozen Meat is the chief export.

Montevideo is the chief town.

76. Mention 2 towns engaged in meat-packing.

Frey Bentos, Paysandu on the Uruguay river.

77. Describe the situation of Chile.

It is a long narrow state in the coastal strip between the crest of the Andes and the Pacific ocean.

78. What are the natural regions into which it is divided? Give the climate and vegetation of each. Name some towns in each region.

Northern Chile—Desert region—Atacama desert. This produces *nitrate*. It is exported through the ports of *Iquique* and *Antofagasta*.

2. *Central Chile—Medi region* round *Valparaiso*—most productive and thickly populated part. Products are wheat, barley, wine and fruits. *Valparaiso* is a port and *Santiago* is an inland town and the capital.

3. *Southern Chile—forest region*—This is almost uninhabited. In future, the forest may prove a source of wealth.

79. What are the exports and imports of Chile?

Exports : Nitrate.

Imports : Cottons, Woolens and machinery.

80. Draw a map of S. America and mark in it the following :—

1. Sao Francisco ; Gulf of Guayaquil, Aconcagua, Cotapaxi, Matto Grosso, St. of Magellan.

4. The Prevailing winds, and ocean currents.
5. Barranquilla, Caracas, George Town, Paramaribo, Cayenne, Para, Bahia (San Salvador), Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fe, Tucuman, Mendoza, Cordoba, Bahia Blanca, Valpariso, Santiago, Antafagasta, Iquique, La Paz, Asuncion, Lima, Callao, Guayaquil, Quito Bogota.
6. Trans Andine Railway.

Reference for map :—

Towns :—1=Ecuador ; 2=British Guiana ; 3=Uruguay. Ba=Barranquilla ; Ba=Caracas ; G. T=George Town ; P=Paramaribo ; C=Cayenne ; R=Recife ; S. Dr=(Sao Francisco river) ; B=Bahia ; Ri. J=Rio de Janeiro ; Sao=Sao Paulo ; S=Santos ; Mo=Montevideo ; B. A=Buenos Aires ; Ro=Rosario, S. F=Santa Fe ; C=Cardoba ; T=Tucuman ; Me=Mendoza, M=Manaos P. A=Punta Arenas ; Sa=Santiago ; V=Vulpariso ; An=Antofagasta ; Iq=Iquique ; L. P=La Paz ; Cal=Callao ; L=Lima ; G=Guayaquil ; Q=Quito, Bo=Bogota.

Rainshadow Regions :—4=Patagonian desert 5=Sao Francisco Valley. 6=Atacama desert.

Winds.—N. E. T=North East Trades ; S. E. T=South East Trades ; N. W. A T=North West Anti-Trades.

BRAZIL

81. Brazil is the storehouse of Tropical products. How?

The whole of Brazil lies in the tropical region. The climate is hot and wet. The Amazon basin is covered with dense forests. It yields *plenty of rubber*. The *eastern shore lands* are well developed. They grow *cotton, sugar, rubber, coffee & cocoa*. 80% of the world's coffee is produced here.

82. Where is coffee grown? What is called the Coffee Road?

Coffee grows *round Sao Paulo*. The railway from the collecting centre, Sao Paulo to the port, Santos is called the Coffee Road.

83. Which is the rubber-collecting centre? What is the port that exports rubber?

Manaos is the collecting centre.

Para is the port.

84. What are the three regions into which Brazil is divided?

1. The Amazon basin.
2. The Brazilian Highlands.
3. The Parana Paraguay region.

85. How are the Brazilian Highlands?

They are undeveloped and unexplored. Only the shorelands have been developed.

86. What is the chief product of the Paraguay Parana basin?

Mate Tea.

87. What are the exports and imports of Brazil?

Exports : Coffee, rubber, sugar, cotton and cocoa.

Imports : Machinery, iron and steel, wheat, cotton goods and coal.

88. What is its capital? How is it important?

Rio de Janeiro. It has an excellent harbour. It has flour mills, cotton mills and other factories. Railways run from it in all directions. It has steam service connection with British Isles and W. States.

GOVERNMENT

89. Mention the chief states and republics of S. America.

British Guiana	}	States.
Dutch ,,		
French ,,		

Brazil, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. (Republics)

90. Name the most important exports of each of the following sea-ports :-

Baranquilla ; La Guaira ; George Town ; Paramaribo ;
Manos ; Para ; Pernambuco ; Bahia ; Rio de Janeiro ;
Santos ; Montevideo ; Buenos Aires ; Bahia Blanca.

Punta Arenas ; Valpariso ; Arica ; Iquique ; Antofa-
gasta ; Callao ; Guayquil.

Town	Exports.
Baranquilla	Timber.
La Guaira	Cocoa.
Guayquil	
George Town, Paramaribo	Sugar.
Pernambuco, Bahia	
Rio de Janeiro	Coffee.
Santos	
Montevideo	Pastoral and agricul- tural products (wheat and meat)
Buenos Aires	
Bahia Blanca	Wool, hides and skins.
Punta Arenas	Wool.
Valpariso	Agricultural products and minerals.
Arica, Iquique,	Nitrates and other minerals.
Antofogasta	
Callao	minerals.

91. Say whether the statements given below are true or not.

1. The Andes are quite unlike the mountains of Europe or Asia in that they run from North to South. (Yes)
2. Bolivia produces one-quarter of the world's supply of tin. (Yes)
3. The Atacama desert contains supplies of fertilizers. (Yes)
4. Southern Chile has a Mediterranean climate. (No)

5. The Argentine side of the Andes is a rain shadow region. The trade winds are prevented from reaching this region. (No)

6. Precious metals attracted people to South America in the 16th century. (Yes)

7. Argentina lies in the Tropics so it is a great storehouse of Equatorial products. (No)

8. Chile is the most progressive state in South America. (No)

2. The eastern shoreland of Brazil is a region of plantations. (Yes)

10. Brazil produces 80% of the world's coffee. (Yes)

11. Rubber is the most important product of Argentina. (No)

12. Brazil is yet a land of primary producers. (Yes)

13. Bolivia is a coast-less country. (Yes)

14. Buenos Aires is the capital of Brazil. (No)

15. There are no trans-continental railway lines in Argentina. (No)

16. The Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator pass through S. America. (Yes)

92. Fill up the blanks :

1. Quito is — ft. above the sea. (9,000)

2. The Andes contain important mineral like 1 — 2 —, 3 — and 4 —.

(1. gold 2. silver 3. tin 4. lead)

3. The savanna land in the basin of the Orinoco is called the —. (Llanos)

4. Para exports large quantities of —. (rubber)

5. A cold current called the 1 — 2 — flows along the 3 — 4 — of S. America.

(1. Humboldt 2. current 3. western 4. coast,)

6. 1 — 2 — receives plenty of rain from the west winds and the land is 3 —.

(1. Southern 2. Chile 3. forested.)

7. Two capitals namely 1 — and 2 — stand in the cool Zone of the Andes. (1. Quito 2. Bogota)

8. Naturally the main trade of Argentina is with the busy 1 — countries of Europe which require 2 — and 3 —. In exchange Argentina takes 4 — goods, coal and oil. (1. industrial 2. meat 3. wheat 4. manufactured.)

9. The largest port of Chile 1 — lies in the 2 — 3 —. This is the most productive and 4 — 5 — part of the country. The products include 6 —, 7 —, wine and 8 — fruits. (1. Valparaiso 2. Mediterranean 3. region 4. thickly 5. peopled 6. wheat 7. barley 8. Mediterranean)

14. 1 — the largest country in South America may become the world's greatest storehouse of equatorial and 2 — products. (1. Brazil 2. tropical.)

REVISION OF THE THREE SOUTHERN CONTINENTS

1. Describe the position of these continents with reference to the Equator.

Australia lies wholly and S. America mainly to the south of the Equator.

More than half of Africa lies to the north of the Equator.

2. Does the Tropic of Capricorn pass through them?

Yes, through all the three continents.

3. Are there plateaus and mountains in all the continents?

Yes, each continent has a massive plateau and a distinct mountain system.

4. How do the systems differ?

In S. America and Australia, they run from north to south. In Africa they run from east to west.

5. What do you know of the rivers in these continents?

S. America has large rivers used as water ways. In Africa there are large rivers but they are impeded by falls. Australia has only one large river — not very useful for transport.

6. Have they cold regions?

They have no cold regions except on the high mountains.

7. Have they Med. Regions and deserts?

All the three have Med. Regions and deserts on the western margins.

8. Which continent does not have the Equatorial belt?

Australia.

9. Which winds bring rain to the Eastern coast of these continents?

The S. E. Trades.

10. Where do you have Monsoon regions?

In the north of Australia and the N. E. & N. W. of Africa.

11. What vegetation regions are found in all the three continents?

Savanna, Temperate grassland, Mediterranean region and Desert.

12. What attracted settlers to these continents?

Precious metals like gold and silver.

13. How do these continents resemble as regards population?

Each continent has large areas without population, forest land in South America, deserts in Africa and Australia — Population is dense near the coast.

14. Where are large towns found?

They are found on the coast.

15. Describe the continents with reference to their government.

South America is a continent of republics. Africa is a continent of European dependencies with three exceptions.

Australia is a commonwealth of States.

N. AMERICA

POSITION AND AREA.

1. Describe the position of North America with reference to latitude and longitude.

N. America lies wholly within the Northern hemisphere. It extends between 10° N. to 71° N.; 100° W forms its central meridian. It is on the other side of the globe directly opposite India (Vide Relief map)

2. Between what meridians does it lie?

Between 75° W. and 125° W.

3. What important lines of latitude pass through the continent?

The Arctic Circle *ie.* $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. passes through the north of the continent across Baffinland and the south of Greenland. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the narrow part of the continent, touches the tip of California Peninsula but misses Florida.

4. How is N. America connected with Asia and Europe?

In the west the narrow Behring strait separates it from Asia and in the east it is linked up with Europe through Greenland, Iceland and Faroe isles.

5. What is the area of North America?

8 Million sq. miles *ie* the third largest continent.

6. What is the shape of the continent?

It is a triangle, broad in the north and tapering towards the south.

COASTLINE AND ISLANDS.**7. How is the coastline ?**

It is more indented than that of the three Southern continents.

8. What are the chief inlets ?

Hudson Bay and Melville Sound in the north; The gulfs of Lawrence, Mexico and the Carribean sea in the east; the Gulf of Californian in the west.

9. Which part of the coast is fiorded ?

The coast of British Columbia, Labrador and New England States.

10. Why has N. America a very long coast compared with its size ?

It is because the coast is very irregular; there are numerous inlets *i.e.*, bays and gulfs and the sea winds in and out.

11. How is the western coast ?

North of Puget Sound, it is much broken *i.e.*, *fiorded*. The southern part is compact. The only harbour in the southern part is San Francisco. In the northern part there are numerous harbours.

12. How is the eastern coast ?

Northern part is broken but the southern portion is compact. The continental shelf extends farther here than on the western coast. The harbours in the southern part have been artificially improved but in the north there are good harbours.

13. Why is the Arctic coast useless ?

It is useless as it is ice-bound for several months in the year.

14. Name the islands off the coast of N. America and say how they are useful.

1. *Greenland*, one of the *Arctic islands*. It is covered with ice; so quite useless.

2. *Newfoundland* is at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There are fishing grounds of great value all round on account of the shallow waters.

3. *The Bermudas*, a group of coral islands in the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is equable. They are a favourite winter resort for the Americans.

4. *The West Indies*. They consist of a number of islands — *Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti* and *Porto Rico*, the *Bahamas* and *Trinidad*. They grow large quantities of sugar and bananas. The climate is tropical.

5. *Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands* in the Pacific Ocean. (Vide Relief map P. 73)

RELIEF.

15. Into how many relief divisions does the continent fall?

It falls into three divisions :—

1. The western mountains. (The Rocky mountain system).

2. The Central Plains. (Prairies)

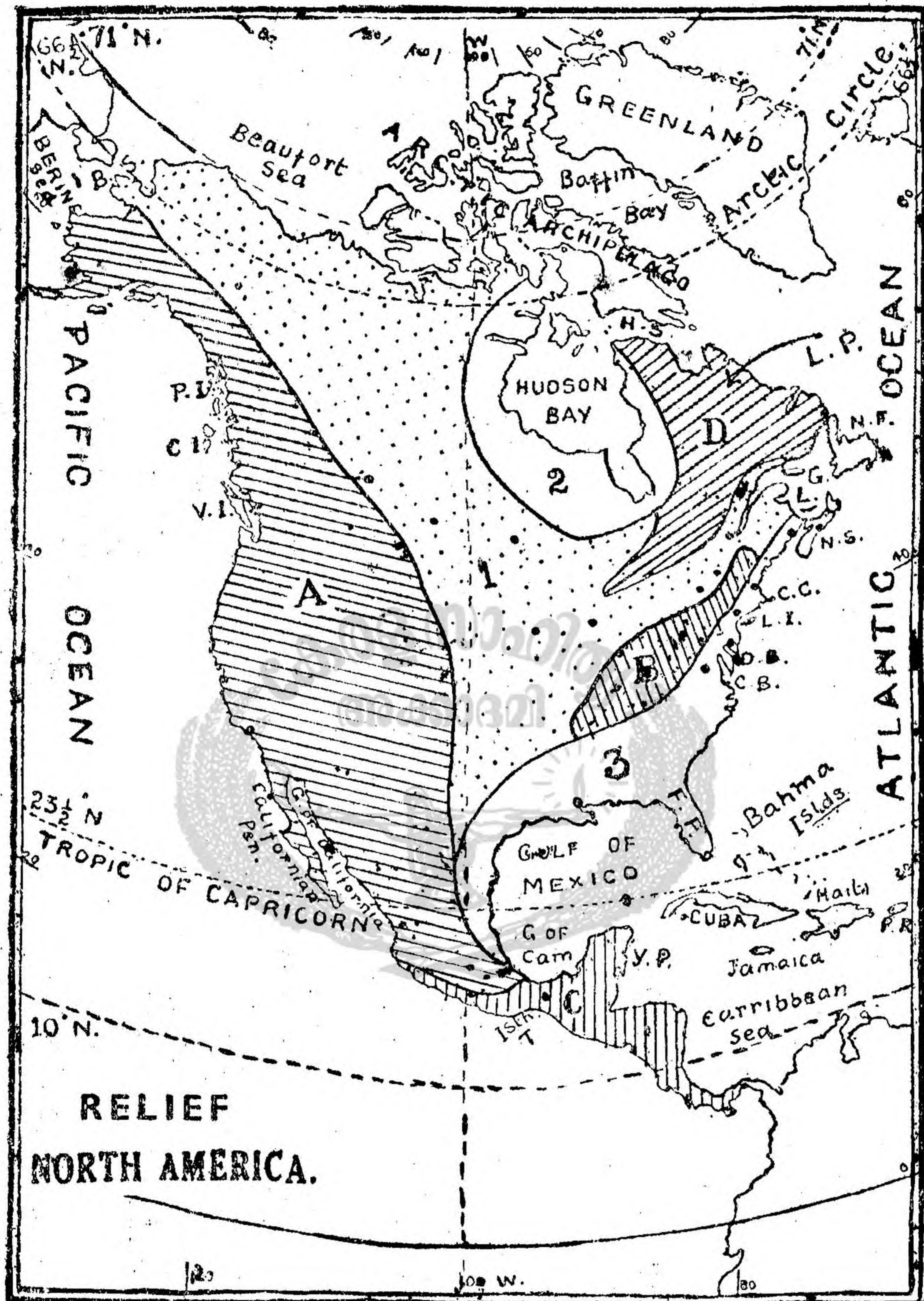
3. The Eastern Highlands. (Vide Relief Map P. 73)

16. What continent does North America resemble with ?

It resembles S. America in relief.

17. What are the chief features of the mountain system ?

These are fold mountains. They consist of a number of parallel ranges. They are a continuation of the mountains of S. America. They can be compared to the Himalayas or the Alps. Plateaus lie between the parallel ranges. The mountains stretch from Alaska in the north to Panama in the south.



Reference : *Relief Divisions* : Highlands. A = Rocky Region ; B = Appalachian Region ; C = Mexican Highlands ; D = Labrador Plateau region.

Lowlands 1 = Central Plains ; 2 = Hudson Bay Lowlands ; 3 = Atlantic plain.

L. P.=Labrador Plateau; N. F.=New Foundland;
 G. L.=Gulf of St. Lawrence; N. S.=Nova Scotia; C.C.=
 Cape Cod; L. I.=Long Island; D. B.=Delaware Bay;
 C. B.=Chesapeake Bay; F. P.=Florida Peninsula; P.R.=
 Porto Rica; G. of Cam. Gulf of Campeche; C.P.=
 Yucatan Peninsula; Isth. T.=Isthmus of Tehuantepec;
 V. I.=Vancouver Island; Q. C. I.=Queen Charlotte Island;
 P.I.=Prince of Wales Island; B. S.=Bering Strait.

18. Describe the three ranges in the system

1. *The most easterly ridge* — This is called the Endicott Range in Alaska and the Rocky Mountains in Canada and the United States.

2. *The second ridge* called the Alaskan Range in the north, Coast Range in Canada and the Cascades and Sierra Nevada in the United States.

Mount McKinley is the highest peak in North America. It is in the Alaskan Range.

3. *The third ridge*—

This is known as the St. Elias in the north, Coast Range in the states and the mountains of California. In Canada it is submerged and hence there are a number of islands there and the coast is fiorded. (*Vide Physical features map.*)

19. Name the plateaus among the mountains.

Between the first and the second ridges there are a number of plateaus:

1. The Yukon plateau, 2. British Columbia plateau, 3. The Snake River or Idaho plateau, 4. The Great Basin, 5. The Colorado plateau, The Mexican plateau. (*Vide last map on N. America*)

20. Where is the Death Valley?

In the S. W. corner of the Great Basin near the Sierra Nevada, there is a valley 300 ft. below sea level. It is called the Death Valley.

21. Name two depressions among the mountains.

Between the second and third ridges, the most southerly depression is called the *Gulf of California*.

North of this is the *Valley of California*.

22. What is the Golden Gate ?

The valley of California is drained by two rivers—San Joaquin and the Sacramento. They reach the sea through a break in the Coast Range. This break is called the *Golden Gate*.

23. What do the Eastern Highlands consist of ?

They consist of the Labrador plateau, the New England Highlands and the Appalachian Highlands divided by the St. Lawrence and the Hudson.

24. What is the other name for the Labrador plateau ?

It is called the 'Laurentian Shield.'

25. What are the two routes in the New England Highlands ?

1. The Hudson Champlain route leading from New York to Montreal.

2. The Hudson Mohawk route leading from New York to Buffalo, Chicago and other cities in the West.

26. What is the 'Fall Line' ?

One of the ridges of the Appalachian Highlands is called the Alleghany mountains. At the foot of the mountains on the eastern side there is a plateau. A number of rivers descend from the plateau to the Atlantic Plain by waterfalls. These falls form the '*Fall Line*.'

27. What do the Central American Highlands consist of ?

They consist of a plateau and a number of volcanoes. The plateau is built of lava.

28. How far do the Central Lowlands extend ?

They extend from the Arctic shores to the Gulf of Mexico.

29. What are the two parts of the plain ?

1. The Canadian portion sloping towards the north and the east.

2. The southern part sloping towards the south.

30. What are the High Plains?

These lie to the west of the Central Lowlands. They stretch along the foot of the Rocky Mountains from the Mackenzie in the north to Rio Grande in the south.

31. What is the nature of the High plains?

A part is called the 'Bad Lands.' It is bare and barren. In many places, there are good pastures.

32. How far does the Atlantic plain stretch? How is this important?

It stretches from Nova Scotia to Florida. It is very fertile being built of sediment. In the north there are a number of good harbours.

RIVERS AND LAKES

33. What is the chief water-parting in the continent?

The crest of the Rocky mountains.

34. What are the river systems of the continent?

1. Rivers that flow into the Pacific ocean, 2. Rivers that flow into the Atlantic ocean, 3. Rivers that flow into the Arctic ocean.

35. Name the rivers that flow into the Pacific.

1. The Yukon, 2. The Fraser, 3. The Columbia, 4. The Snake and 5. The Colorado. (*Vide Physical Features map P. 78*).

36. Why are they useless?

They flow through deep gorges and canyons and are not fit for navigation.

37. What is a canyon?

A deep, narrow steep-sided valley (gorge) cut by rivers is called a canyon.

38. What is the most famous canyon in the world?

The *Grand Canyon* in the Colorado basin 6,000 ft. deep and 200 miles long, presenting a grand spectacle.

39. Name the Atlantic rivers.

1. *The St. Lawrence.* 2. *The Hudson,* 3. *Delaware.*
4. *The Potomac.*

40. How are these important?

They afford highways through the mountains. Roads, railways and canals run along these routes.

41. The St. Lawrence is a very important river. How?

It connects the great Lakes—*Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie* and *Ontario*. Together with the lakes, the river provides a fine waterway 2,000 miles long from the Atlantic to the heart of the continent.

42. Is the mouth of the St. Lawrence free from ice?

No. It is icebound for 4 months in the year.

43. Where are the Niagara falls? How are they useful?

Between lakes *Erie* and *Ontario*, the river *St. Lawrence* (Niagra) leaps over a precipice 160 ft. high and forms the *Niagra Falls*.

They afford power for lighting and driving machinery in several towns in Canada and the United States.

44. Name the Arctic rivers? Why are they not useful?

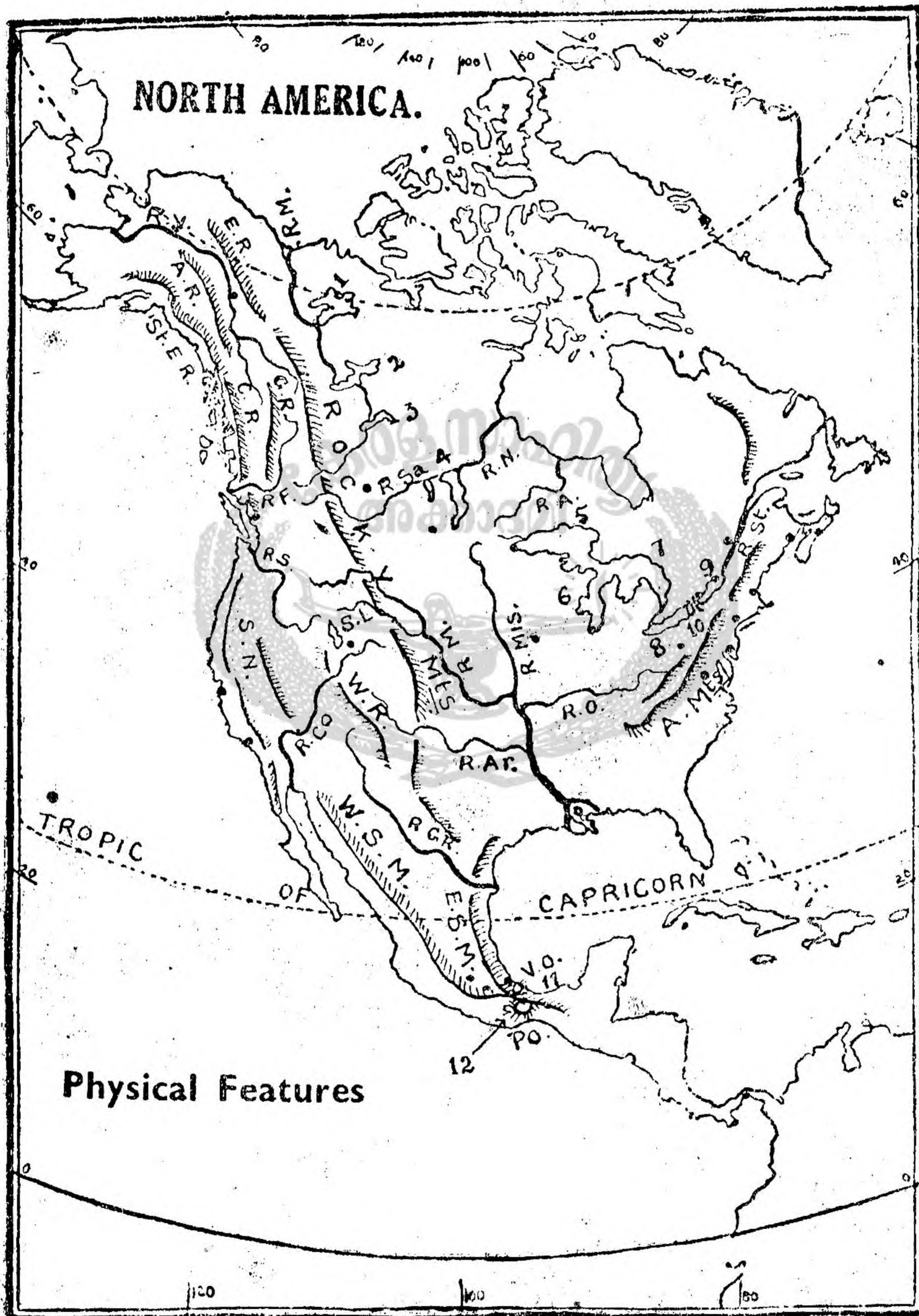
The chief is the *Mackenzie*. Another is the *Saskatchewan*. They are useless, as the Arctic sea is frozen in winter. When the snow melts, the lower courses are flooded.

45. Why is the Mississippi very important?

Its basin is one of the biggest in the world. It lies entirely within the temperate zone. It is used as an excellent water way for the transport of goods and men. The region it passes through is rich and fertile. As the river

flows north to south, there is a variety of climate and vegetation.

46. (a) In a map of N. America, mark the chief mountains, rivers and lakes of the continent.



Reference :—Mountains :—E. R.=Endicott Range ; A. R.=Alaskan Range ; St. E. R.=St. Elias Range ; C.R.=Coast Range ; G. R.=Gold Range ; S. N.=Sierra Nevada ; W. R.=Wasatch Range ; W. S. M.=Western Sierra Madre ; E. S. M.=Eastern Sierra Madre ; V.=Volcano Orizaba ; P. O.=Popo-Catapetl

Lakes :—1 Great Bear ; 2 Great Slave ; 3 Athabasca ; 4 Winnipeg ; 5 Superior ; 6 Michigan ; 7 Huron ; 8. Erie ; 9 Ontario ; 10 Niagra Falls ; S. L.=Salt Lake.

Rivers :—R. Y.=River Yokon ; R. M.=River Mackenzie ; R. Sa.=River Saskatchewan ; R. N.=River Nelson ; R. A.=River Albany ; R. Mis.=River Mississippi ; R. M.=River Missouri ; R.O.=River Ohio ; R. Ar.=River Arkansas ; R. Gr.=River Grande ; R. Co.=River Colorado ; R. S.=River Snake ; R. F.=River Fraser.

46. (b) Name some tributaries of this river.

The Ohio and the Tennessee from the Appalachians ; the Missouri and the Arkansas from the Rockies.

47. Mention the chief lakes in N. America.

Amidst the Rocky mountains, there are a number of lakes; the largest is the *Great Salt Lake* of Utah. This has no outlet to the sea.

The lakes in the lowlands are the following. *The great Bear Lake* and the *Great Slave Lake* in the north ; *Winnipeg* in the centre of Canada ; on the borders of Canada and the United States, the great lakes ie *Lake Superior*, *Michigan*, *Huron*, *Erie* and *Ontario* (*Vide map P. 78*)

48. How are the falls avoided ?

A Canal has been built round the falls, 'Welland' canal and small ships can sail from the Atlantic right into Lake Superior.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

49. Which is the coldest month for N. America ?

January is the coldest month.

50. What is the most important isothermal line ?

Isotherm of 32° F is the most important.

51. Through what part of the continent does it pass ?

It cuts right across the continent. Hence more than half the continent has a temperature below freezing point in January.

52. The centre of the continent is very cold. Why ?

1. It is far from the sea.
2. Icy winds blow from the Arctic regions and there is no mountain barrier to stop them as the mountains run from north to south.
3. The Rockies shut out the warm westerly winds.

53. a. The west coast is warmer than the east coast. Why ?

The west coast is kept warm by a warm current called the *Pacific drift*. The Anti-Trade winds blowing from the S. W. are also warm. But the east coast is under the influence of the cold *Labrador Current*.

b. Why are fogs formed near Newfoundland shores.

As a result of the meeting of the warm Gulf Stream current and the cold Labrador current.

54. The isotherms in January bend southwards. What does this mean ?

This means that the interior of the continent is colder in winter than the coast lands in the same latitude. (For reason, see answer to question 52.)

55. Which is the hottest part in summer (July) ?

A small area in Mexico where the temperature is more than 20°.

56. New York is as hot as the S. W. coast of India in July. Why?

Because the Gulf Stream, which influences it, it is now stronger than the cold Labrador current from the north.

57. In summer the temperature is nearly 60° as far as the Arctic circle. Why?

As there are no mountain barriers running from east to west, the summer warmth of the south spreads as far as the Arctic circle. Warm winds from the Gulf of Mexico blow up to that point.

58. The Isotherms bend north over land in summer. Why?

It is because the interior is warmer than the coast lands in the same latitude.

59. New York and Naples are in the same latitude. But the former has a temperature below freezing point in January. Why?

This is due to the influence of the cold Labrador current on New York. No such influence is felt in Naples.

60. What are the prevailing winds in North America? Where do they blow?

1. *The S. W. Anti—Trade winds* blow against the Rockies along the west coast of Canada and part of U.S.A. (All the year round) These winds blow over Lower Californian region only in winter (Nov. to April). Hence it is a Mediterranean region.

2. South of latitude 32° the *N. E. Trade winds* blow and bring rain to the S. E. part of the U. S. A., the West Indies, and Central America. (All the year round) (*Vide Map P. 93*)

61. What parts receive rain throughout the year?

1. The Northern part of the West Coast and the Pacific slopes of the Rockies (Anti-Trades).

2. The S. E. States, West Indies and the east coast of Central America (N. E. Trades).

62. What is the region that gets rainfall in winter?

The land round San Francisco.

63. a. The Central plains receive most of the rain in summer? Give reasons.

In summer it is a region of low pressure. Winds blow into this low pressure centre from the Atlantic ocean. But in winter, this is a high pressure centre; cold winds blow southwards over the Central plains. So most rain falls in summer.

b. The Rocky mountain is a very important climatic barrier. Explain.

1. The Rocky mountain running north to South prevent the warm rain-bearing Westerlies from influencing the continent. Hence the W.Coast has heavy rains whereas the interior is made dry. If it were to run east to west, it would obstruct the cold icy winds from the north and completely alter the climate.

2. It is also responsible for the existence of the desert plateaux of the Rocky region.

VEGETATION.

64. Name the various vegetation region of N. America and say where they are.

1. *The Tundra*—From Alaska to Labrador. It is a region of ice and snow and is poorly inhabited by Eskimos. Their chief occupations are reindeer rearing, fishing, and hunting.

2. *The Coniferous Forest*—This lies south of the Tundra across the continent, and also on the higher parts of the Rockies. It has short, warm summers and long severe winters. Coniferous trees like pine, fir, spruce, etc grow. It is often called "*a region of difficulty*". The chief occupations of the people are lumbering, making of wood-pulp & matches in the east, and trapping of fur-bearing animals like silver fox, ermine etc.



*Reference :—*1. Tundra Region 2. Coniferous forest region. 3. Temperate grasslands (Prairies) 4. Desert and Semi-desert region. 5. Mediterranean region 6 Cool Temperate forests 7. Hot-wet Evergreen forests.

3. *Cool Temperate Deciduous Forest*—down the west Coast and the N. E. United States. These forests contain oak, beech, walnut etc. These have warmer summers and less severe winters. The chief occupations of the people are lumbering, mining and manufactures in the Eastern parts, and fishing along the British Columbian coast.

4. *Temperate Grasslands or Prairies*—In the centre, the continent has extreme continental climate with high range of temperature. The chief occupations are wheat and maize—growing and cattle, sheep and pigs.—rearing.

5. *Mediterranean vegetation*—Round California, in the western coast—with winter rains and summer drought. The chief occupations are fruit—growing and film-making.

6. *Desert*—Dry plateau of the Rocky mountains in U. S. A. and Mexico.—Famous for mining.

7. *Warm Temperate Forests*—S.E. part of the United States—This is the agricultural region of U. S. A. famous for cotton, tobacco, maize and sugar-cane.

8. *Hot-wet Evergreen Forests*—Central America and West Indies. (Vide map Page 83.)

65. What is the vegetation of the Tundra region?

During the greater part of the year, the ground is covered with snow. Vegetation consists of grass, mosses lichens and stunted shrubs.

ANIMALS.

66. What animals are found in the Tundra region?

The moose, caribou and the musk on land, the whale and the seal in water.

67. Name the fur-bearing animals in the Coniferous forest region.

The Squirrel, sable, ermine, black fox, wolf and bear.

POPULATION.

68. What is the population of North America?

It is 150 millions.

69. What does this population consist of?

The bulk of the population is of European descent. The rest consists of Indians, Eskimos and Negroes.

70. Which are the thinly-peopled parts?

The dry basins of the west, the cold lands of the north and the steep sides of the Rocky mountains are all thinly peopled except in the mining areas.

71. Which parts are densely peopled?

1. The great central river valleys. 2. The more fertile parts of the grasslands and (3) the coastal plains are densely peopled.

72. Where do the Eskimos live? What are their occupations?

They live in the far north in the Tundra. Their chief occupations are catching fish, hunting and trapping animals.

73. Who are the Red Indians? Why are they so called? Where do they now live?

The natives of America are called Red Indians. For Columbus, when he discovered America, believed he had reached India and called the people Indians. Since they were copper-coloured, they got the name of 'Red Indians'. Now they live in regions reserved for them.

74. Who are the Negroes? Where are they now found?

They are the descendants of slaves brought from Africa to work on the plantations. They live in the Southern part of U.S.A. and the West Indies.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS

75. Name the various political divisions of the continent.

1. Dominion of Canada, a self-governing dominion belonging to the British Empire.

2. New foundland—a *British Colony*.
3. The United States of America and Alaska—a republic.
4. Mexico—a republic.
5. Central America consisting of 6 small republics and the colony of British Honduras.
6. Bermudas, Bahamas, Jamaica and most of the islands of the West Indies belong to the British Empire. (*Vide last map on N. America.*)

76. Why has the continent attracted immigrants from Europe?

1. The greater part of the continent lies in the same latitude as Europe.
2. It is rich in resources.
3. It is not densely peopled.

THE UNITED STATES

77. How many states are there in the U. S. A?

There are 48 states joining to form a Federal republic.

78. Compare the U. S. A. with Australia as regards size.

It is slightly bigger than Australia.

79. Into how many regions can this be divided according to the activities of the people?

Into five:- 1. The N. E. Industrial and Commercial region, 2. The S. E. Plantation region, 3. The Central Farming region, 4. The Basins and Mining regions of the Rockies, and 5. The Pacific shorelands.

80. What are the two parts of the N. E. Industrial region?

1. The Appalachian region.
2. The New England states.

81. What natural advantages has the Appalachian region got?

There is a rich coal field—the Appalachian coal field especially in the north. It yields also iron and petroleum. There is also a vast supply of natural gas.

82. What industries have developed here? Name the towns engaged in them.

Pittsburg, in the valley of the Ohio, the largest steel-making centre in the world.

Philadelphia—famous for woollen goods ; engineering.

Baltimore—tobacco and cotton.

82. (a) Why has New York grown in importance?

1. It commands the chief entrance to the United States.

2. It is the chief seaport in the country and the terminal port for Atlantic lines.

3. The Hudson and Mohawk valleys form a natural route to the interior.

4. The coastal plain allows of easy communication with other towns.

83. What are the industries of the South Appalachian region?

(1) Manufacture of *iron and steel goods*—central Birmingham.

(2) *Cotton manufacture* ; scores of towns are engaged in this. For they are situated within the cotton-growing belt and many of these are situated on the 'fall line.' Water power is available for driving machinery.

83. (a) Describe the manufacture ~~in the region~~ along the southern states of ~~the~~ Lakes Michigan and Erie.

It gets iron from lake Superior and coal from the Appalachian coal field. *Chicago*: slaughtering and canning

city; beef, mutton and pork; buttons and manures are made out of bone; comb and leather. *Detriot* is famous for motor-works; *Cleveland* and *Buffalo* are famous for iron and steel works.

84. What are the industries of the New England States? Why are they found here? Name some manufacturing towns.

(1) *Textile work*—No coal; no iron; They do not grow cotton at all; they do not produce enough wool and skins for their leather and woollen industries. Yet these industries thrive, because of inherited skill, for the Pilgrim Fathers that settled here utilised the water power for manufacturing purposes. The moist climate is suitable for cotton manufacture. Plenty of water is available. There are many good ports facing the countries of Europe.

(2). Manufactures of watches and clocks, firearms, jewellery and small metal goods.

Towns: *Manchester, Lowell and Fall River* are engaged in textile works.

Woollen—*Boston*.

85. Give the extent of the S. E. plantation region.

This includes the Southern part of the Atlantic plain and the low lands near the Gulf of Mexico as far as Texas.

86. What are the products of this region?

Tobacco—*Virginia*; cotton, fruits (oranges, grapes and pineapples) sugar and rice—in other parts.

87. Where does the Central farming region lie?

It lies between the Appalachian Highlands and the Rocky mountains.

88. What are the occupations of the people here?

The Mississippi plain—agriculture; the High plains—pastoral-farming.

89. What are the two grain belts? Where are they? What are their capitals?

Maize belt—in the land between the Mississippi and the Ohio. *Chicago* is the capital of this belt. The *wheat belt* is to the north of the Maize belt. *Minneapolis* is its capital.

89. (a) Account for the importance of Chicago.

It is the capital of the Maize belt. It has an extensive meat trade. Its position on the shore of Michigan has vastly increased its trade. It is a flour—milling centre. It has much trade in timber, grain and iron ore. A coal field just south of the city provides fuel for its steel works.

90. Name another town in the Maize belt.

St. Louis at the junction of the Mississippi. It is a Confluence town.

91. Why is Minneapolis the greatest Cornmilling centre in the world?

It is in the centre of the wheat belt. The falls of St. Anthony provide water power for machinery. It is connected with Duluth on Lake Superior. From this port, wheat and flour are exported.

92. Where are the High Plains? Why is pastoral work more important here? What animals are reared?

They lie to the west of the grain belts. Altitude, climate and poorer soil make pastoral work more important than agriculture. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are reared.

93. What is the Yellow Stone Park?

It is a plateau in the basin of the Rockies. It is a region of forest, mountain, gorges, waterfalls and geysers.

94. What has made the district of Salt river valley into a cotton—growing region?

The Roosevelt Dam.

95. What minerals are found here?

Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and oil.

96. What are the occupations of the people of this region?

Gold and quick-silver mining once, wheat-growing and fruit-farming now; lumbering.

97. What is the most important town here?

San Francisco which exports large quantities of wheat to Europe.

98. Which is the centre of the film-making industry?

Los Angeles.

99. Account for the importance of San Francisco.

1. It is the only good harbour in the west coast.
2. It is the outlet of the beautiful and fertile valley of California.
3. The forests provide excellent timber.
4. An oil field in the south supplies petroleum.
5. There are three routes to the interior.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.**100. What are the provinces of Eastern Canada?**

1. Nova Scotia. 2. Prince Edward Island. 3. New Brunswick. 4. Quebec. 5. Ontario.

101. What are the chief occupations of the people?

1. Agriculture (cultivation of oats, wheat and barley)
2. Cultivation of fruits—apples, grapes, olives and figs.
3. Dairy-farming (butter and cheese)
4. Timber industries (lumbering, pulp)

5. Fishing (cod, lobster)
6. Mining and manufacture (steel works)

102. Why have timber industries developed here?

1. Eastern Canada is a great timber reserve.
2. Spruce, cedar, birch and oak are the chief trees that grow.
3. They are cut down in winter and floated down the rivers in spring.
4. Mills are worked by power from water falls.
6. Soft wood is available and is made into pulp. This is used in the manufacture of paper and artificial silk.

103. What minerals are found here?

Copper, silver, cobalt and nickel.—asbestos (Quebec produces 80% of the world's supply); coal and iron.

104. What are the manufacturing centres? What manufactures are carried on?

1. Toronto and Hamilton — Steelworks.
2. Fort William, Toronto, } Flour milling.
Montreal }
3. Quebec { Butter, cheese, condensed milk,
lumbering.
4. St. Johns, Halifax — Cold liver oil.

105. What are the Prairie provinces?

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

106. What are the occupations of the people?

Agriculture and pastoral work. The latter in the elevated and drier parts.

Manitoba — Agriculture.

Alberta — Pastoral work

Saskatchewan — Both.

107. What are the crops raised?

Wheat, oats, barley, rye, pulses potatoes and turnips.

108. What are the chief towns here?

Winnipeg and Brandon — Manitoba.

Regina and Saskatoon — Saskatchewan.

Edmonton and Calgary — Alberta.

These are focus towns.

109. How is machinery driven here?

With Natural gas.

110. What minerals are found in British Columbia?

Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and coal.

111. What other industries are carried on?

Lumbering, fishing and agriculture and fruit-growing.

112. What are the centres of fishing industry?

Prince Rupert; New Minister.

113. Why has fishing industry grown here?

The fiord coasts form fishing grounds. Rivers abound in Salmon fish. There are many canning factories. The fish is sent by train to the towns of Eastern Canada.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

114. What are the minerals found in Mexico?

Silver — ($\frac{1}{3}$ of the world's output.) Gold, copper, zinc and iron are also found. Petroleum is obtained in the coastal plain.

115. What are the occupations of the people?

1. *Pastoral work* in the plateau—Cattle, horses, sheep goats and pig are reared.

2. *Agriculture* in the coastlands and on the hill slopes—Cultivation of rubber, tobacco, bananas, hemp, cotton, coffee and maize.

3. *Forestry*—on mountains.

116. What manufactures have developed here?

Cotton, linen and jute.

117. What climate have Central America and the West Indies?

A hot climate with plenty of rainfall favouring the growth of luxuriant forests.

118. What is the occupation of the people?

Plantation work—cultivation of bananas, sugar, cocoa, cotton and tobacco.

119. What is Chicle?

This is gum obtained from a tropical tree used in making chewing gum.

120. What is the mineral wealth of Trinidad?

There is a lake of asphalt over 100 acres in extent from which large quantities are exported. This is used for road—making. The supply seems to be inexhaustible.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

121. What are the important means of transport?

Waterways, roads, railways and airways.

122. Where are dog-sledges and birch-wood canoes used?

The former in winter and the latter in summer are used, where roads and railways do not exist.

123. What are the important water ways?

1. The Mississippi with its tributaries.
2. The St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

124. What are the important railways?

There are trans—continental railways both in Canada and the U. S. A :—(1) *Montreal to Vancouver.*

(2) *New York to San Francisco.*

125. 'The trans-continental railways are the land links in a round the world Journey'. How?

Big Atlantic liners connect the chief ports in Europe with New York and Montreal. Railways take passengers to the Pacific ports of Vancouver and San Francisco. Pacific liners continue the journey to Australia and New Zealand, thence across the Indian ocean via Suez to Europe.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

126. When was the Panama Canal opened? By whom? What is its length? How is it worked?

It was opened in 1914 by the United States Government. It is 50 miles long. It is worked by lock system — 3 locks for ascent and three for descent.

127. How is it important?

1. It has brought the Pacific coast of America nearer to the ports of Western Europe by nearly 8,000 miles.

2. It helps the fleet of U.S.A. to sail quickly from the east to the west and vice versa.

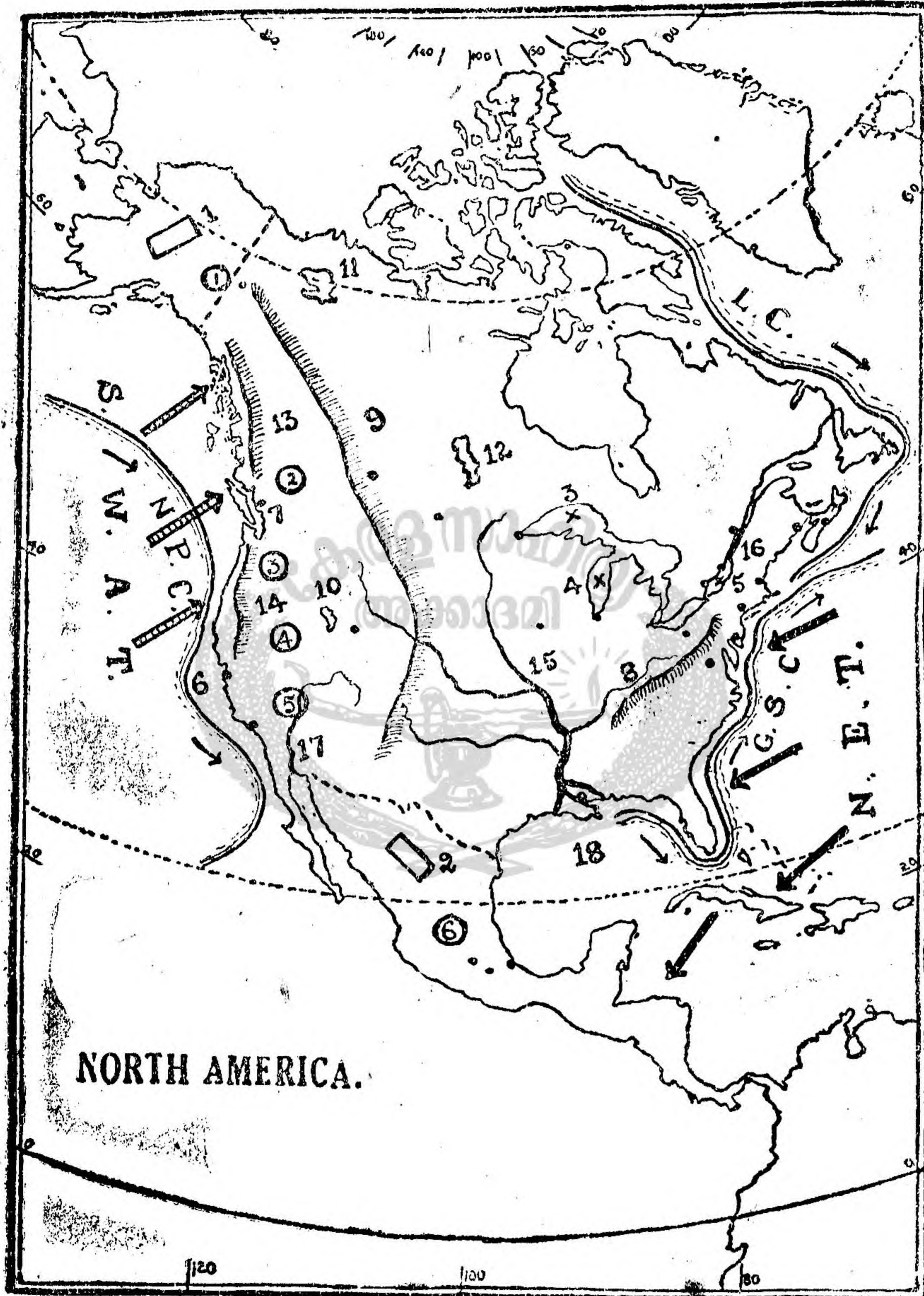
3. It gives England a shorter route to New Zealand and an alternative route to Australia, China and Japan.

128. What are the towns on either side of the Panama Canal?

On the Atlantic side, Colon; on the Pacific side, Balboa.

129. (a) In the accompanying map of N. America, numbers are put instead of names, thick lines show mountains, dots towns, lakes, small circles rivers, and Provinces rectangles. Write down the names corresponding to numbers on the map :

(b) Indicate the winds, currents and plateaus of the continent also.



Ans. 1. Alaska, 2. Mexico, 3. Lake Superior, 4. Michigan
5. Ontario, 6. San Francisco, 7. Vancouver, 8. The

Appalachians, 9. The Rockies, 10. Great Salt lake, 11. Great Bear lake, 12. L. Winnipeg. 13. The Coast range, 14. Cascades. 15. The Mississippi, 16. The St. Lawrence, 17. The Colorado, 18. The Gulf of Mexico, 19. Hudson Bay 20. New York.

(b) *Numbers within small circles :—*

1. Yukon Plateau, 2. British Colombia plateau, 3. Idaho plateau, 4. The Great Basin, 5. Colorado plateau, 6. Mexican plateau.

Winds.

1. N. W. A. T. = North West Anti-Trades.

2. N. E. T. = North East Trades.

Currents.

1. N. P. C. = North Pacific current } Warm.
2. G. S. C. = Gulf Stream current }

4. L. C. = Labrador current (cold.)

130. In a map of North America mark :—

(1) A trans-continental line.

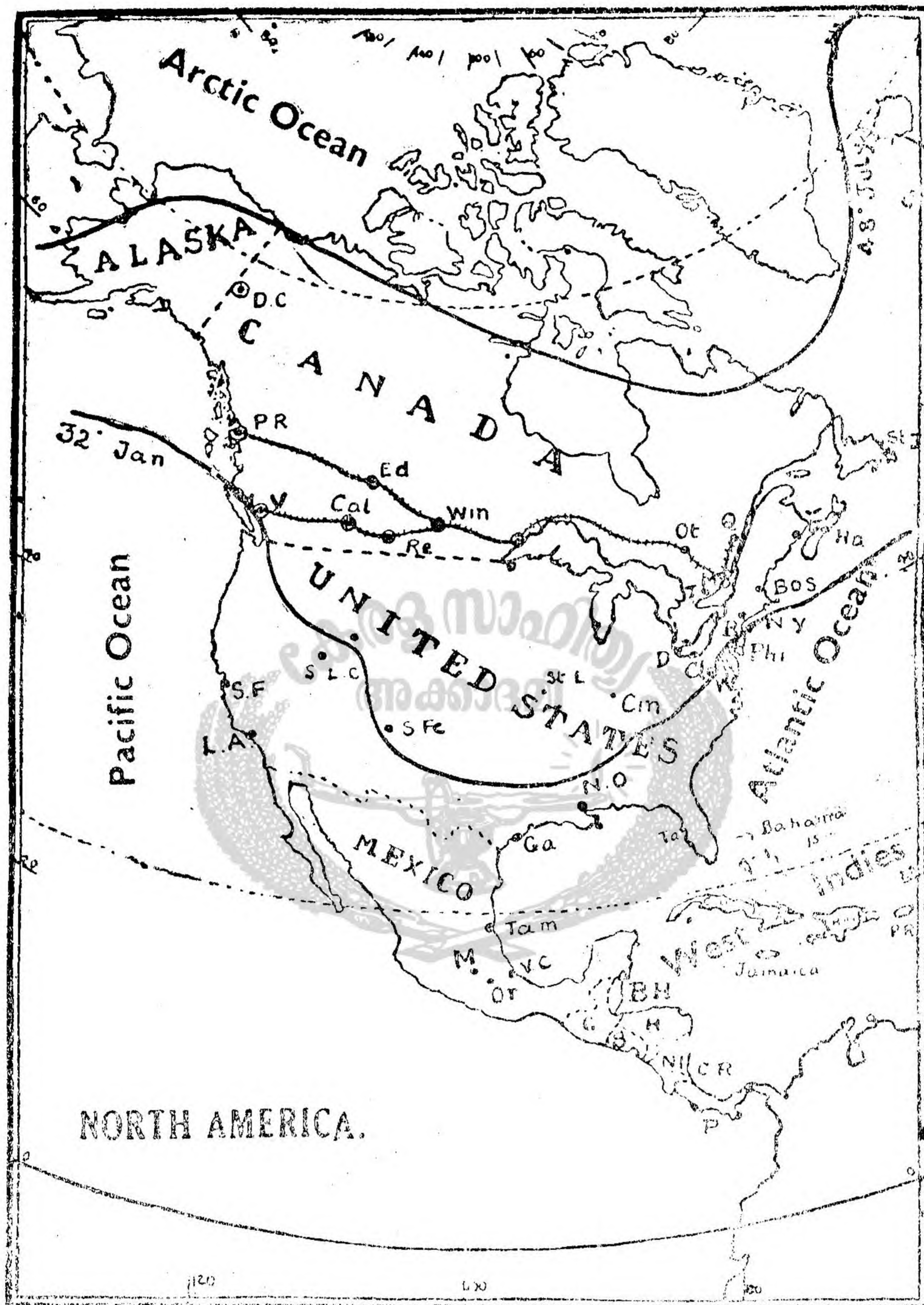
(2) The political divisions of North America.

(3) Important Towns :—Prince Rupert ; Edmond ton ; Dawson City ; Calgary ; Regina ; Winnipeg ; Detriot ; Ottawa ; Montreal ; Quebec ; Halifax ; Boston ; Toranto ; Buffalo ; Cleveland Chicago ; St. Louis ; Salt Lake city ; New York ; Philadelphia ; Washington ; Cincinrate ; New Orleans ; Galveston ; St. John ; Tampico ; Veera Cruz ; Mexico city ; Orizaba.

(4) 32° Jan. Isotherm and 48° July Isotherm.

Reference. (for map on P. 97.)

Towns :—D. C.=Dawson city. P. R.=Prince Rupert ; Ed. = Edmonton ; Cal = Calgary ; V = Vancouver ; Re = Regina ; Win=Winnipeg ; D = Detriot ; Of = Ottawa ; Mo = Montreal ; Q = Quebec ; To = Toranto ; B = Buffalo ; Cl = Cleveland ; Ha = Halifax ; B = Boston ; N. Y = New



York; Phi=Philadelphia; Cin=Cincinnati; W=Washington; St. L=St. Louis; Chi=Chicago; S. L. C=Salt Lake city; N. O=New Orleans; Ga=

Galveston ; Sa = San Francisco ; L. A = Los Angeles ;
 Tam = Tampico ; V. C = Veera Cruz ; M = Mexico city ;
 Or = Orizaba ; T. A = Tampa.

States :—B. H = British Honduras ; G = Gaute-
 mala ; H = Honduras ; S = Salvador ; Ni = Nicaragua ;
 C. R = Costa Rica ; P = Panama ; P. R = Porto Rico.

131. Say whether the following statements are true or not.

1. In the north lies the Yukon plateau drained by the river Yukon, which flows to Bering Strait. Yes.

2. The Snake river plateau is like the Deccan and is built of lava. Yes.

3. The Golden Gate is in the Mexican plateau. No.

4. The Labrador plateau in the West of America consists of hard old rock. No.

5. Central America must once have extended much farther east. Subsidences produced the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea. Yes.

6. The Mississippi, in the lower reaches, is above the level of land on each side. This is due to the deposition of sediment on its bed. Yes.

7. The High Plains are from three to six hundred feet. This region should really be called a plateau. Yes.

8. Central America, the low shorelands of Mexico and the West Indies form a separate region. These lands lie in the Torrid zone and in the track of the Westerlies. No.

9. The population of North America includes people from every country in Europe and Asia. Yes.

10. The English language is spoken south of the Rio Grande and Spanish to the north of it. No.

11. The cold Tundra region of northern Canada is thinly peopled by Eskimos whose mainstay of life is the seal. Yes.

12. Ten per cent of the population of the United States consists of Red Indians. No.

13. Pittsburgh in the valley of the Ohio is the greatest steel making centre in the world. Yes.

14. The central plantation region lies between the Appalachian Highlands and the Rocky mountains. No.

15. North of the maize belt comes the wheat belt. Minneapolis on the Mississippi is the capital of the wheat belt. Yes.

16. Both gold and quick silver are still worked in the Pacific Shorelands and there are oil fields in California. Yes.

17. There are no railways in Northern Canada. Bundles of furs are taken by sledge or canoe to Hudson Bay Company's stores. Yes.

18. Dairy farming has developed at a wonderful rate in Eastern Canada. One reason is that Britain is a large buyer of butter, cheese and condensed milk. Yes.

12. Until the beginning of the 19th century central Canada was known only to hunters and trappers of the Hudson Bay company. Yes.

20. In British Columbia fruits like apples, grapes, peaches and apricots are grown. Fresh and canned fruits are exported to other parts of North America and to Europe. Yes.

132. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

1. One third of the world's annual output of 1—comes from 2—(1 silver 2. Mexico.)

2. The largest islands in the West Indies are the republics of 1—and 2—(1. Cuba 2. Haiti.)

3. Central America and the West Indies are alike in having a 1—climate with 2—rainfall (1. hot 2. abundant.)

4. Trinidad has mineral wealth of an 1—kind. This is a lake of 2—over 100 acres in extent

(1. unusual 2. asphalt.)

5. 1—, a British Crown colony in the Atlantic, is almost 1,000 miles from the West Indies. The islands have a beautiful climate. They are a favourite 2— 3—of American people (1. Bermudas 2. winter 3. resort.)

6. By using the 1—canal between lakes Superior and Huron, and the Welland canal instead of the 2—river, vessels are able to pass from the heart of the continent to the sea (1. Soo 3. Niagara.)

7. The Trans-continental railways are the land links 1— 2— 3—journey (1. in 2. a 3. round-the-world.)

8. There are sand banks about the mouths of the Mississippi. 1—is necessary to maintain a good waterway to New Orleans (1 Dredging.)

9. The northern part of the eastern coast is very 1—. Fundy Bay, Boston Harbour, New York Harbour, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay and many smaller inlets are 2— 3—. They are sea 4—to the country. On each there are 5— 6—. [1. irregular 2. drowned 3. valleys 4. entrances 5. large 6. ports.]

10. The eastern margin of the continent may be divided into the regions, 1— and 2—. [1. the St. Lawrence region 2. the South-eastern states.]

11. The St. Lawrence region has rain at all seasons. This is largely due to —1. [1 Cyclones.]

12. The interior of Mexico has a climate modified by 1—; it is a region of 2—rainfall. [1. altitude 2. low.]

13. Most of the rain in the central belt falls in 1—. It is caused by 2—. [1. summer 2. convection].

14. In the central belt [U. S. A.] the rain has little effect upon the soil below the surface. Hence there is no 1—vegetation. But there are hundreds of miles of 2—grassland, called 3—, broken by clumps of 4—. In former times this was the home of great herds of 5—, which were hunted by 6— 7—. [1. luxuriant 2. undulating 3. prairies 4. trees 5. bison 6. Red 7. Indians.]

15. Georgia produces the silky 1—variety called the 2— 3— cotton. [1. long stapled 2. sea 3. island].

16. The land near the Gulf of Mexico is part of the belt. North of this comes the grain belt, —1 first 2—, which requires a warm climate and then 3—and 4—. [1. cotton-growing 2. maize 3. wheat 4. Oats.]

EURASIA

1. What is Eurasia?

It is the name given to the two continents of Asia and Europe taken together.

2. Between what latitudes does Eurasia lie?

Between 1° N and 88° N.

3. What is the southernmost latitude of Europe? What is the norther limit?

36° N is the southern most latitude. 72° N. is the northern limit.

4. What is the central meridian of Europe? What is the eastern limit?

20° E. is the central meridian of Europe. 65° E. is the eastern limit.

5. Compare Europe and Asia as regards area.

Europe is only $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions in area, while Asia is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles.

Asia is five times Europe.

COAST LINE.

6. How is the Coast line of Europe?

It is very much broken. No other continent has such a broken coast line as Europe.

7. Name the chief openings along the coast of Europe.

1. The Black Sea, 2. the Mediterranean, 3. The Baltic Sea, 4. The North Sea, 5. The English channel,

6. The Bay of Biscay [France], 7. The Adriatic sea [Italy] and 8. The Aegean sea [between Greece and Asia Minor.]

8. What advantages does Europe get from its broken coast?

1. The climate is made equable.
2. There are a large number of natural harbours
3. The people take to fishing and have become great sailors.

9. How far is a large part of Central Asia from the Sea?

It is more than a thousand miles from the sea.

10. Compare the west coast of Europe with the east coast of Asia.

1. Both the coasts have well-watered plains.
2. Both have peninsulas in the north—Scandinavia in Europe and Kamchatka in Asia.
3. Off the coast of Asia lies Japan while Britain lies off the coast of Europe.
4. Both the coasts are broken—the Yellow sea corresponds to the North Sea.

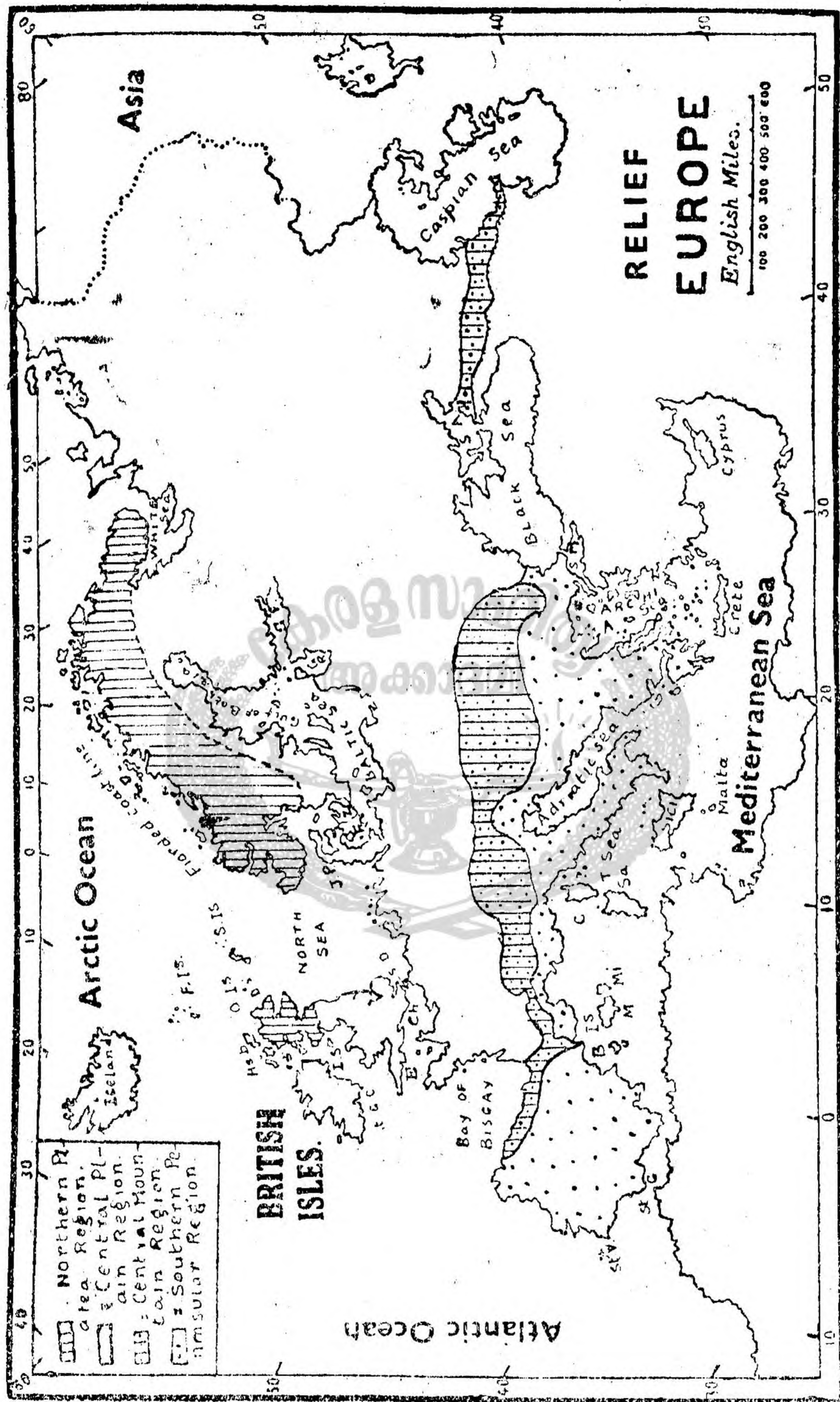
11. Compare the southern coasts of Europe and Asia.

In each case there are three peninsulas in the south: Arabia, India and Indo China in Asia; Spain, Italy and Balkan peninsula in Europe.

I. EUROPE,—RELIEF AND RIVERS.

12. What are the relief regions into which Europe is divided?

1. The Scandinavian plateau in the north.
2. The North-west European plain extending into Russia.
3. A system of fold mountains and plateaus in the centre.
5. The Peninsular region in the South with plateaus and mountains.



Reference : *Bays, Seas, Islands, Gulfs etc* :—G. F = Gulf of Finland ; G. R = Gulf of Riga ; Z = Zealand ; F = Funan ; S. D = Strait of Dover ; E. Ch = English Channel ; F. Is = Faeroe Isles ; S. Is. = Shetland Isles ; O. Is. = Orkney Isles ; Heb. = Hebrides ; I. S. = Irish sea ; St. G. C. = St. George's Channel ; St. V = Cape St. Vincent ; St. G = St. of Gibraltar ; B. Is. = Balearic Isles ; M = Minorca ; C = Corsica ; Sa = Sardinia ; T. Sea = Tyrrhenian sea ; Sici = Sicily ; A. Sea = Aegean Sea ; Archi = Archipelago ; S. M = Sea of Marmara ; S. A = Sea of Azov.

13. What is the most striking feature of the Scandinavian plateau ?

It has a broken edge facing the Atlantic. It is fringed with numberless islands and penetrated by fiords.

14. How are the rivers of Norway and Sweden useful ?

They are sources of electric power utilised in timber and chemical industries.

15. Name the plateau in the highland region of the south ?

1. The Meseta of Spain.
2. The Central plateau of France.
3. The plateaus of Bohemia and Bavaria.

16. Name the important plains here.

1. The plain of Lombardy (Italy).
2. The plain of Hungary (Hungary.)
3. The plain of Rumania.

17. What are the most important mountain chains in Europe ?

The Alps, the Scandinavians, the Carpathians the Pyrenees, the Cantabrians and the Appenines.

18. What is the highest peak in Europe ?

Mount Blanc in the Alps, 15,732 feet high.

19. What are glaciers? Where are they?

They are large masses of moving ice. They are found on the Alps and other high mountains. They scoop out U shaped valleys.

20. What is the Alps region noted for?

It is noted for its fine scenery. Thousands of tourists visit it during summer.

21. Name some lakes on the Alps.

Geneva, Lucerne and Zurich in Switzerland; Maggiore, Como and Garda in Italy. (Vide last map on Europe.)

22. What are the chief rivers amongst the highlands?

The Po, the Rhone, the Rhine and the Danube.

23. How is the Rhine important?

It forms an international highway of commerce. Its basin is very fertile. Its banks are lined with famous fortresses and cities.

24. How is the Danube important?

Next to Volga, it is the longest river in Europe. It flows through several countries—Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania. It is a great waterway in S. E. Europe.

25. What are the countries lying in the central plain?

Northern France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Poland and Russia lie in the central plain.

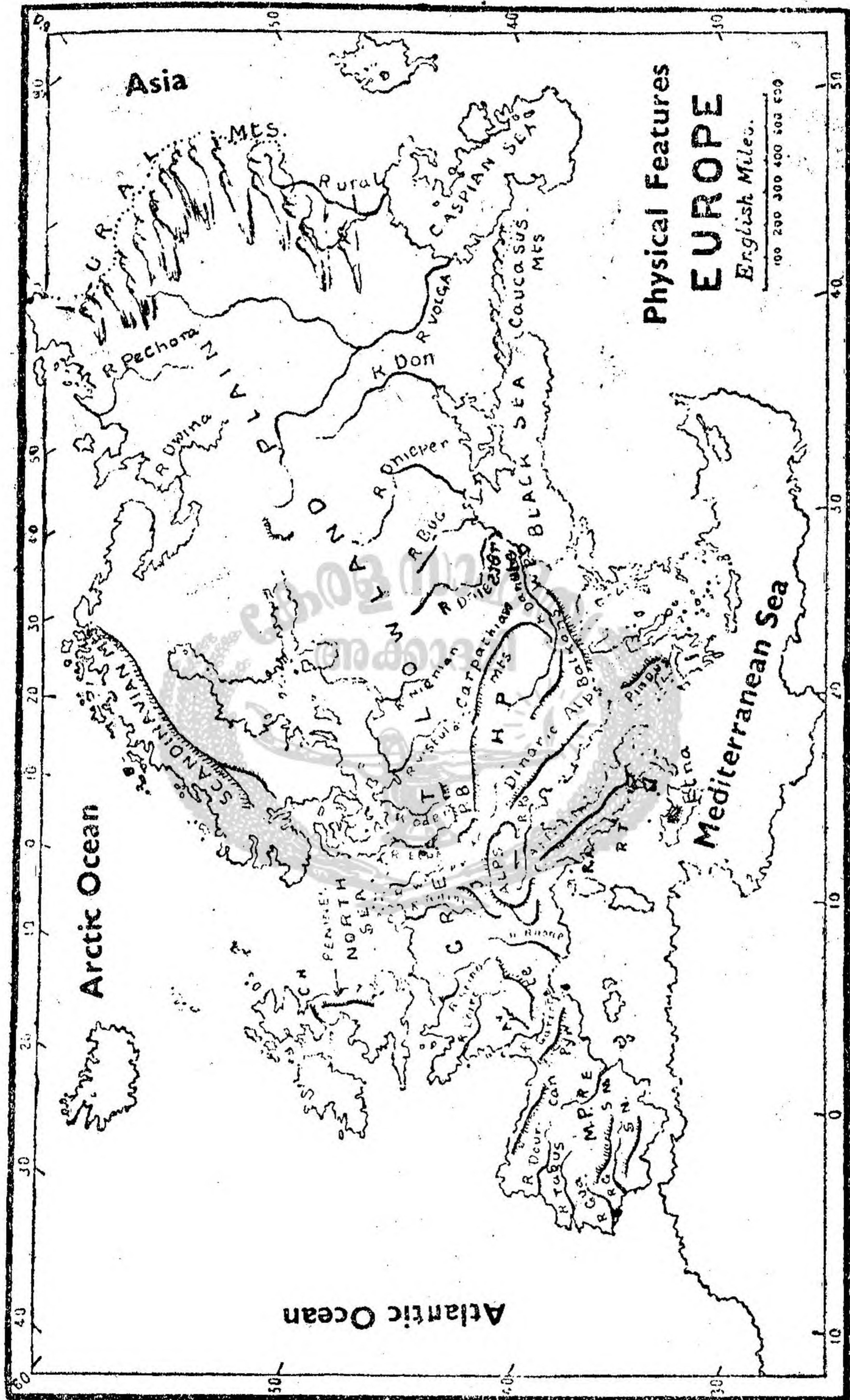
26. Why is the continental shelf in the west coast large?

The lowlying portion of the continent in the west have submerged. These form the North Sea. They are known as the continental shelf.

27. What rivers flow through this plain?

1. The rivers entering the Arctic ocean are of no value.
2. The Volga flows into the Caspian sea.
3. The Rhine, The Elbe, the Weser, Seine, Loire and Garonne are useful waterways.

27. (a) Draw a map of Europe and mark there



the chief mountain ranges, rivers and plains.

Reference :—C. H=Cheviot hills; Ce=Cevennes
A. V=Auvergne mountains; Can=Cantabrians; M. P=
Messetta Plateau; R. G=River Guadalquivir; R. Gua=River
Guadiana; R. E=River Ebro; S. M=Sierra Morena;
S. N.=Sierra Nevada; Pyr=Pyrenees; R. A=River Arno;
R. T=River Tiber; V=Volcano Vesuvius; H. P=Hun-
garian Plain; P. B=Plateau of Bohemia; J. Jura Mts;
W. P=Walachian Plain.

28. Why are the rivers of Europe important?

1. They are navigable for the greater part of their course.
2. Many large towns stand on their banks.
3. They are very valuable for trade as they pass through rich industrial countries.
4. Some are useful for irrigation if not for navigation.
5. Some provide mechanical power as in Scandinavia and Switzerland.

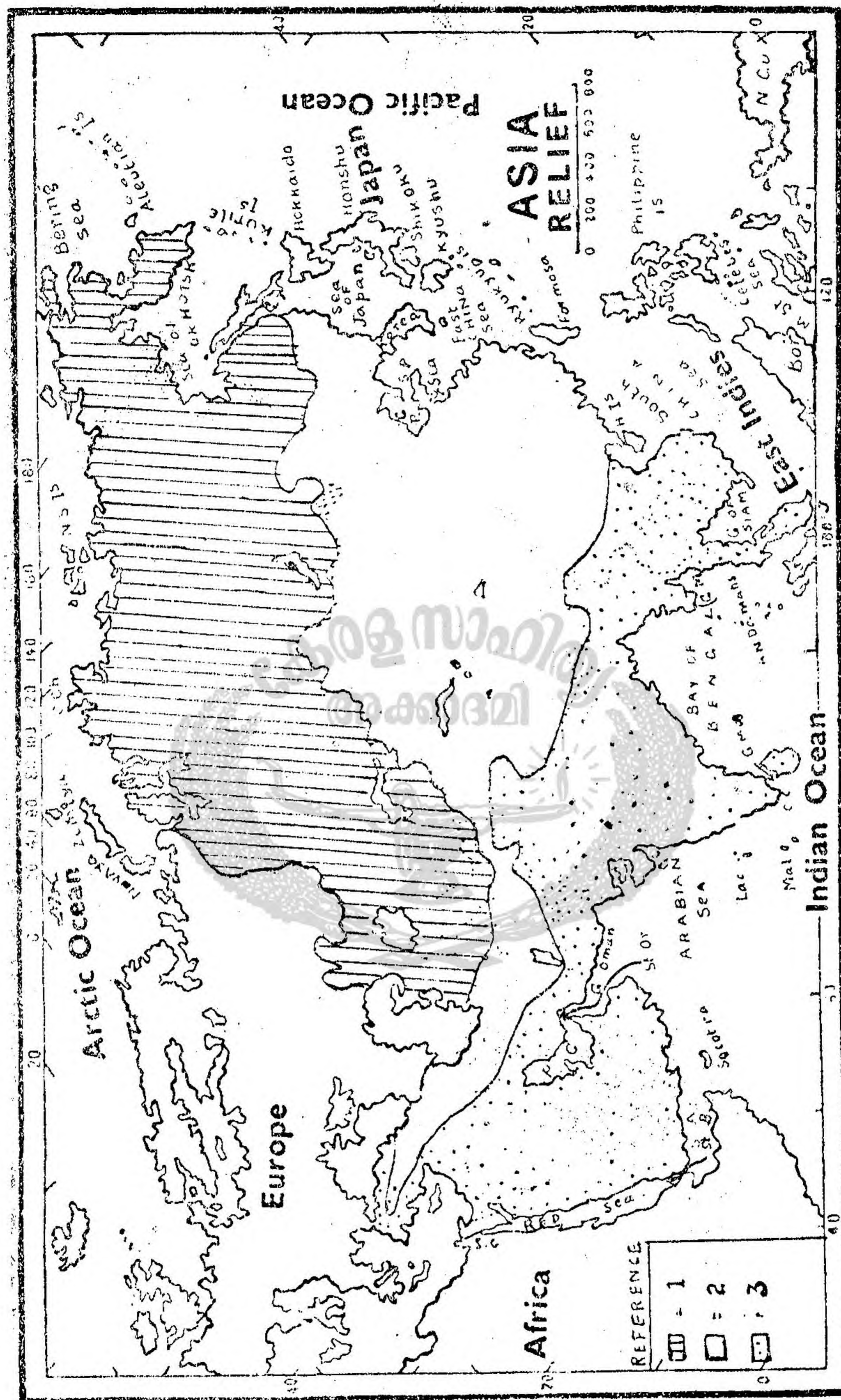
ASIA—RELIEF AND RIVERS

29. What are the chief physical regions of Asia?

1. A vast plain in the north.
2. A huge highland region in the middle.
3. A region of peninsulas and islands in the S. and S. E. Vide map P. 108.

30. What are the two parts of the highland region?

1. The plateaus of the South and South West *i.e.*, the Deccan in India and Arabia on one side and the Iran, Kurdistan and Anatolian plateaus on the other.
2. The central highlands—the great fold mountains. consisting of the Tian Shan, the Altai and other ranges.



Reference —:*Relief Divisions.* 1. Northern Plain region

2. Central Mountainous region 3. Southern Peninsular region.

Bays, Seas, Gulf. Islands etc. C. Ch.=Cape Chelyuskin; N. S. Is.=New Seberian Islands; G. P.=Gulf of Pohai; S. =Shantung Peninsula; Y. Sea=Yellow Sea; H. Is.=Hainan Islands; S=Sumatra; J=Java; Bor=Borneo; Ce=Celebes; M. St=Macassar Strait; G. Man=Gulf of Mannar; C. C=Cape Comerin; Lac=Laccadive Islands; Mal=Maldiva Islands; G. M=Gulf of Martaban; G. C=Gulf of Cambay; P. G=Persian Gulf; St. Or=Strait of Ormuz; S. A=Sea of Aden; St. B=Strait of Bab el Mandeb; S. C=Suez Canal.

31. What is called the Roof of the world?

The mountains of Asia radiate from a central mountain knot called the *Pamir*. This is otherwise called the Roof of the world.

32. What is the main water parting?

The Tian Shan, on one side of which is the Tarim basin, and on the other side are the rivers flowing into the Aral Sea and Lake Balkash.

33. What is the other water parting?

It is the Altai continued by the Yablanai and the Stanavoi mountains. This separates the basins of the Ob, the Yenesei and the Lena which flow into the Arctic ocean from the basins of the Amur and other Pacific rivers.

34. What is the Zungarian gate?

It is a natural route through the water shed from the Siberian plain to the Mongolian plateau.

35. What basins does the Hindu Kush separate?

It separates the basin of the Amu Darya from that of the Indus.

36. Write a note on the Himalayas.

These are the loftiest mountains in the world. They lie along the north of India and are 1,200 miles long. They consist of a number of parallel ridges.

37. How have the eastern islands been formed?

They have been formed by the submergence of a mountain system.

38. How are they arranged?

They are arranged in festoons enclosing 5 seas—The festoons are :—(1) Borneo and the Philippines, (2) The Lu Chu islands, (3) The Japanese group, (4) the Kuriles, (5) The Aleutian islands. [Vide Relief map.]

39. Where do the important rivers rise? What are they?

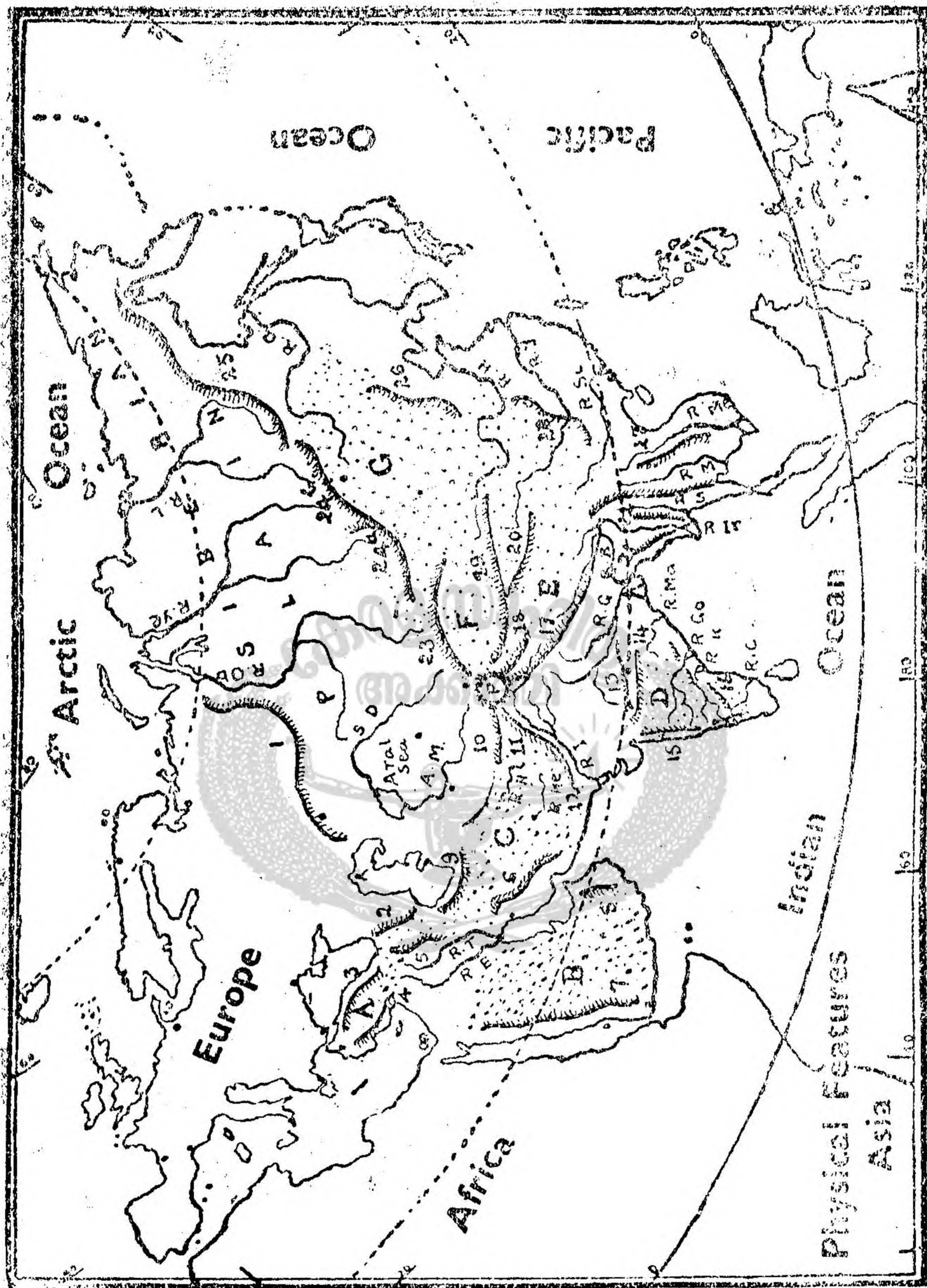
They rise in the lofty region in the north and north-east of India. They are the Hoang Ho and Yangtse (Chinese), the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra (Indian), and the Mekong, Salween and Irawaddy.

39. (a) Draw a map of Asia marking therein the chief mountains, plateaus and rivers.

Reference :—

Rivers :—R. Ob=River Ob; R. Ye=River Yenesei; R. L=River Lena; R. A=River Amur; R. H=River Hoango Ho; R. Y=River Yangtse Kiang; R. S=River Sikiang; R. Me=River Mekong; R. M=River Menam; R. S=River Salween; R. Ir=River Irawaddy; R. B=River Brahmaputra; R. G=River Ganges; R. I=River Indus; R. Ma=River Mahanadi; R. Go=River Godavari; R. K=River Kistna; R. C=River Cauery; R. H=River Hari Rud; R. He=River Helmond; A.M=Amu Darya; S. D=Syr Darya; R. T=River Tigris; R. E=River Euphrates.

Mountains :—1. Ural; 2. Caucasus; 3. Pontine; 4. Taurus; 5. Zagros; 6. Zardef Kuh; 7. Yemen; 8. Oman; 9. Elburz; 10. Hindu Kush; 11. Sulaiman; 12. Kirthar R; 13. Vindhya; 14. Satpura; 15. W. Ghats; 16. E. Ghats; 17. Himalayas; 18. Karakoram; 19. Kwen Lun; 20. Altyn Tagh; 21. Arakan Yoma; 22 Pegu Yoma; 23. Tian Shan; 24. a. Altai; 24. b. Yablanoi; 25. Stanavoi; 26. Khingan; 27. Yunlin;



Plateau :—A = Anatolia or Asia Minor ; B = Arabia ;
 C = Iran D = Deccan ; E = Tibet ; P = Pamir : F = Tarim
 G = Gobi Desert.

EURASIA**2. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL**

40. Study the isothermal maps. What relation do you note between latitude and climate?

Most isotherms run across the continent. The higher the latitude the cooler it is.

41. The sea has a tempering effect upon the climate of the shore lands. Show this.

1. The January isotherms bend south within the continent and northwards near the sea.

2. The July isotherms bend northwards within the continent and turn southwards near the ocean.

Winter is milder and summer is cooler on the coasts than at places in the same latitude in the interior.

42. The N. W. margin of Europe has a winter, much warmer than that of N. E. Asia. Prove this and account for the same.

The isotherm 32° F cuts the coast of Norway 70° N. but in the eastern margin it cuts Korea 40° N. This is because the N. W. margin of Europe is kept warm by the North Atlantic drift bringing warm waters to the Atlantic coast. The westerly winds prevailing there are also warm.

43. Where do you find a great range of temperature in Asia?

In places remote from the sea.

44. What do you infer from the rainfall map?

1. Rainfall gets less and less as we get into the interior from the coast.

2. Large areas remote from the sea are rainless.

3. The whole of Europe receives good rain.

4. No part of Europe gets so heavy a rainfall as Bengal and Assam.

45. When do the eastern margins have most rain?

In summer.

46. When does the western margin get rain?

In winter.

47. What brings rain to the S. E. of Asia?

The Monsoon winds.

48. What are the climatic regions of Europe?

1. *The Mediterranean region.* 2. *N. W. Europe,* 3. *Continental Europe.* 4. *Arctic Europe.* (Vide Pickles P.126).

49. Where does the Mediterranean region lie? What countries are included in it?

It borders the Mediterranean sea. It lies between 35°N and 45° N. It includes Spain, Italy, the Balkan peninsula, south of France and a large number of islands in the south.

50. Describe the Mediterranean climate.

Hot, dry summers and warm, wet winters.

51. What countries are included in N. W. Europe?

The British Isles and the shore lands of the continent from North Cape (Norway) to the Bay of Biscay.

52. Describe the climate of N. W. Europe.

It is Oceanic or Insular climate. The North Atlantic Drift reduces winter cold. Summers are cool and winters are mild. The climate is equable. The range of temperature is between 20° and 30°. The westerly winds blow and bring rain at all seasons but mostly in winter.

53. What part of Europe is spoken of being continental Europe?

The broad part of the continent between the Mediterranean region and the land near the Arctic ocean. It embraces the whole of Russia, Baltic States, Poland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary.

54. Describe the climate here.

The climate is one of extreme. The range of tempera-

ture increases towards the east, while the rainfall decreases. Summers are warm and winters cold.

55. Where is Arctic Europe? What is its climate?

This is a small region bordering the Arctic ocean. Winters are long and cold; summers are short and warm. The sea here is frozen for 6 months in the year.

56. Name the climatic regions of Asia.

1. Northern plain. 2. The Central highlands. 3. The Monsoon region. 4. S. W. Asia. (Vide Pickles P. 131.)

57. Describe the climate of the Northern plain.

Winters are very cold and summers are short but warm. The coldest inhabited place on earth is here. The annual range of temperature of this place is 118° (Verkhoyansk)

58. Where do the central highlands lie?

To the north of the Himalayas, in the shape of a triangle. They include the elevated lands of Tibet, Tarim Basin and Mongolia.

59. What are the characteristics of the climate of this region?

The climate is extreme. It is governed by distance from the sea and altitude. Winters are cold and summers are hot being shut off from the influence of the sea and exposed to cold Arctic winds. There is very little rain.

60. What two deserts are situated here?

The Tarim basin and the Gobi desert.

61. What countries are included in the monsoon region.

India and Burma, Indo China, China and Japan.

62. What are monsoons?

They are periodical winds i.e. winds that blow during certain months only.

63. What is the climate of S. W. Asia? What are the countries of S. W. Asia?

Summer is hot and winter is cold. The range is high. Rainfall is scanty.

The countries of S. W. Asia are Asia Minor, interior of Arabia, Iran, Baluchistan and Afghanistan.

EUROPE—VEGETATION

64. (a) Name the chief vegetation belts of Europe.

1. *Arctic Europe* having Tundra vegetation.
2. *Continental Europe* having deciduous trees and coniferous trees with agriculture in cleared parts.
3. *North West Europe* having deciduous trees in mountain parts and the growing of cereals like wheat, barley, rye and beet-root in fertile lowland areas.
4. *Mediterranean Europe*, including the three Southern peninsulas, grows fruits of different kinds. (Vide Vegetation Map P. 116.)

(b) What vegetation is found in the Mediterranean region?

Ever-green trees and shrubs. The plants have stiff leathery leaves. They are able to withstand summer drought. The leaves are covered with resin or hair.

65. What are the chief trees and fruits here?

The olive, oak and myrtle; the mulberry tree is quite common; fruits like oranges, lemons, grapes, figs, peaches and apricots.

66. In what parts of Europe are deciduous trees found? Name some typical trees.

All Central Europe and most of the British Isles. The chief trees are the oak, beech and elm. Fruit trees like the apple, pear, plum and cherry also grow.

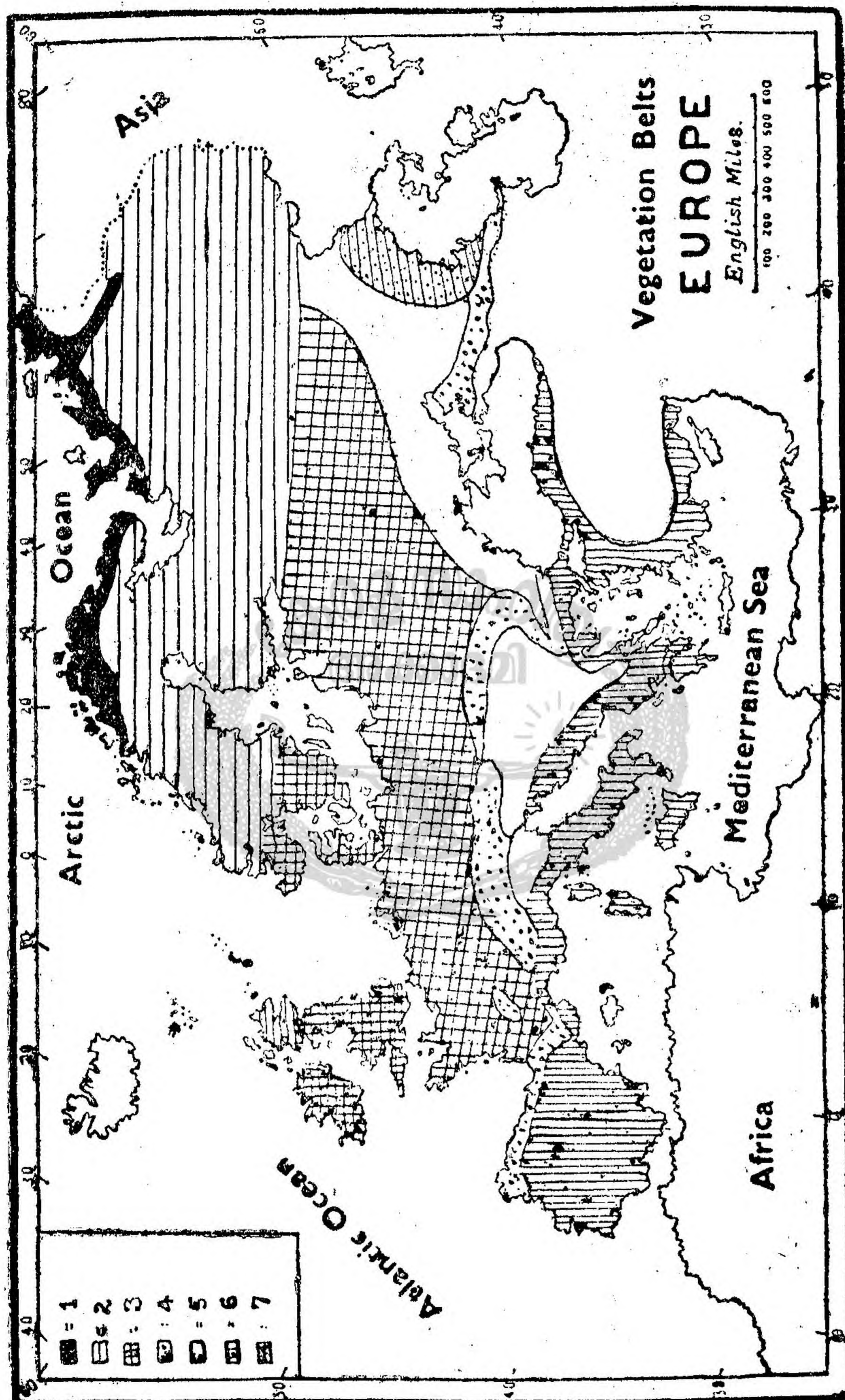
67. Which is the coniferous forest belt?

North of the deciduous region *ie* Northern Scotland, Scandinavia and Northern Russia.

68. What are the chief trees here?

The pine, fir and larch—These have needle-shaped leaves.

69. Draw a map of Europe and mark therein the chief vegetation belts of the continent.



Reference :—

1. Tundra Region. 2. Coniferous forest belt.
3. Woodland and grassland mainly deciduous trees.
4. Mountain forests. 5. Grass Steppe. 6. Mediterranean region.
7. Dry (poor grass, scrub or desert).

69. Where are the Tundras ?

They border the Arctic ocean. They are continued eastwards through the whole of Northern Siberia. They are found in Central Europe on the tops of mountains.

70. What is the Tundra vegetation ?

Mosses, lichens and low, berry-bearing bushes.

71. Which is the Steppe region ?

The dry climate of South East Russia makes it suitable for grass. This is called the 'Steppes.' This extends to Asia.

72. (a) Are there deserts in Europe ?

No, but there is a small tract in the neighbourhood of the Caspian sea. Here the vegetation is midway between steppe and desert scrub.

ASIA (VEGETATION)**73. (a) Name the chief vegetation belts of Asia.**

1. *The Northern Plain* including the *Tundras* in the extreme north, *Coniferous forests* in the centre and *Steppe* in the south.

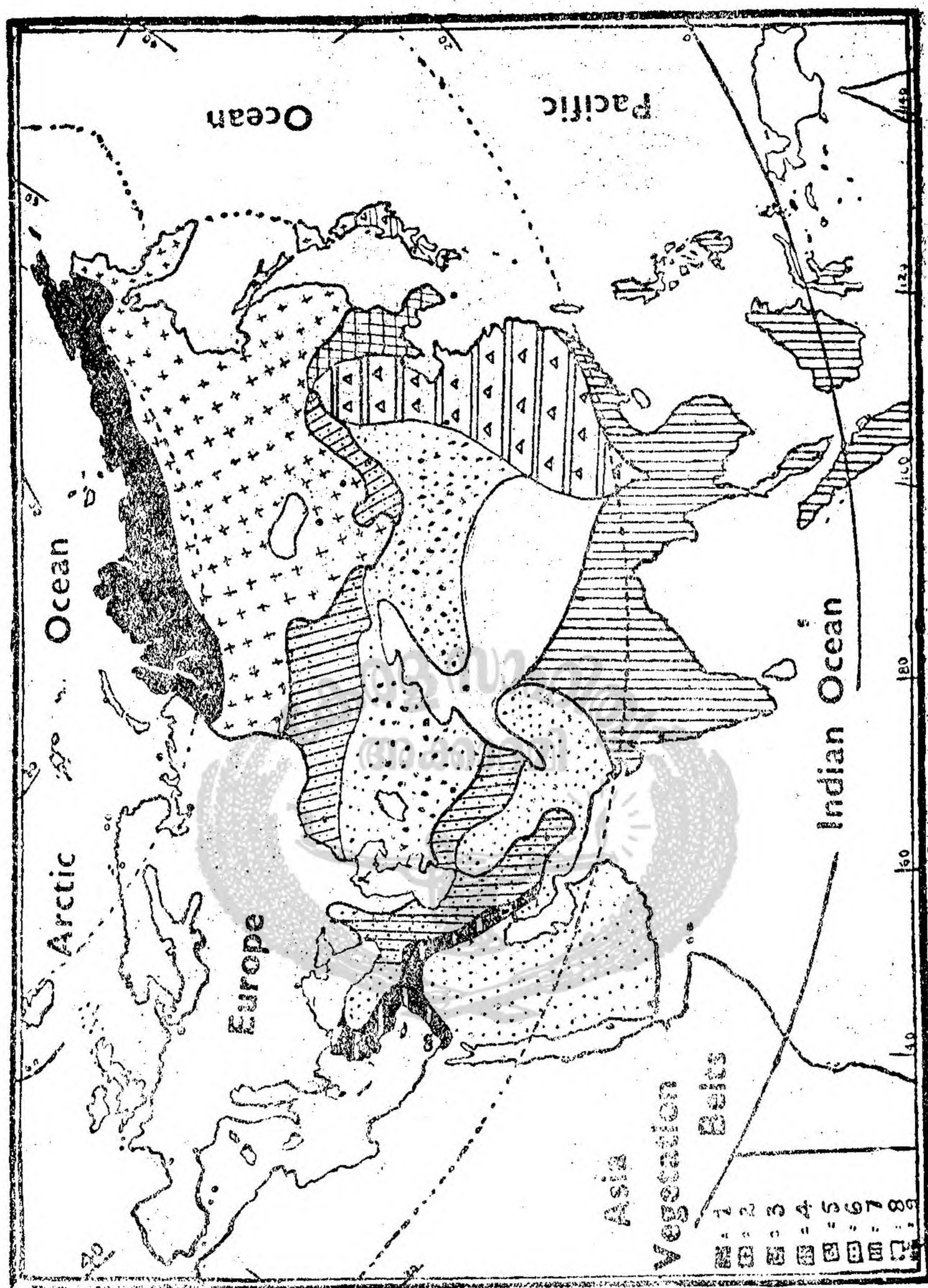
2. *The Central Highlands* having desert and semi-desert vegetation.

3. *The Monsoon Region* having rich and varied vegetation (All kinds of Tropical cereals grow)

4. *The South-West Asia* (desert vegetation).

5. *The East Indies and Malay peninsula* having Equatorial vegetation.

6. *Mediterranean vegetation* along the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine (Vide map P. 118)



Reference :—1=Tundra region 2=Coniferous forests (Taiga) 3=Grass Steppe 4=Deciduous woodland 5=Northern Monsoon (summer rain), woodland and grassland, 6=Dry (Poor grass, scrub or desert), 7=Monsoon and Equatorial forest (hot, wet), 8=High mountains, 9=Mediterranean region.

(b) What vegetation is found in the Northern Plain?

There are three belts : Tundra in the north, forests in the centre and steppe in the south.

74. What is the vegetation in S. W. Asia?

Steppe, scrubland and desert.

4. THE BRITISH ISLES

75. The seas round the British Isles are not deep. Why?

The waters are only about 600 ft. deep. In some places the depth is only 60 or 80 ft. This is because the British Isles are the submerged portions of the *Continental shelf* of Europe.

76. What is the United Kingdom?

England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland form the united kingdom.

77. How is the coast line?

It is much *broken*. The British Isles have a long coast line in proportion to their size.

78. How is the Scottish coast?

The west coast is *fiorded* and fringed with numberless islands. The eastern coast has large estuaries.

79. How have the seas round Britain been useful?

1. The shallow seas in the east are full of fish ; so Englishmen have become great fishermen.
2. They have become great sailors.
3. The sea has helped to keep great Britain safe from enemies.

80. Between what latitudes and longitudes do the British Isles lie?

Between 50° and 60° N. Latitudes and between 0° and 10° W. Longitude.

81. What are the three physical divisions of Scotland?

1. The Northern Highlands
2. The Central Valley
- and 3. The Southern Uplands. (Vide relief map P. 120.)



Reference:—1 = N. Highlands of Scotland. 2 = Central Valley. 3 = Southern Upland. 4 = Pennine Uplift. 5 = Cumbrian Highlands. 6 = The Welsh Plateau. 7 = Mountains of Cornwall. 8 = Eastern Lowlands.

82. What kind of valley is the central valley ?

It is a rift valley. It is like the rift valley of Africa but smaller.

83. What rivers flow through this valley ?

The Tay, the Forth and the Clyde.

84. Into how many regions is England divided ?

1. The mountain areas to the north of a line drawn from Start Point in the English Channel to Flam-borough Head in the North Sea.

2. The Lowlands to the S. E. of this line.

85. What are the four mountain regions of England ?

1. The Pennines 2. the Lake District. 3. the Welsh plateau and 4. the S. W. peninsula.

86. What rivers flow from the Pennines ?

The *Tyne*, the *Wear*, the *Tees* and *Ouse* flow east; the *Eden*, *Lune* and the *Ribble* flow west.

87. What are the two gaps in the Pennines ? How are they useful ?

1. The Tyne gap. 2. The Aire gap. They provide routes for roads and railways from one side to the other.

88. What is the Lake District noted for ?

It is noted for its beautiful scenery. Valleys containing chains of lakes are arranged like the spokes of a wheel.

89. What is the highest peak in England ? Where is it ?

Snowdon—it is in the Welsh plateau.

90. What is the Land's End ?

It is a rocky headland in the S. W. peninsula.

91. Where is the English plain ? Is it a stretch of level land ?

It is the South-eastern portion of the country—about one half of England and Wales. It is not a stretch of level land but is crossed by several ridges.

92. What are the rivers of the plain ?

The *Severn*, *Thames*, and *Trent*.

93. Name the highland regions in Ireland.

Donegal and *Wicklow* mountains in the north ; *Kerry* and *Wicklow* mountains in the south.

94. Where is the plain here ?

Between the two highlands.

95. (a) What is the longest river here ?

The *Shannon*.

95. (b) What are the four seasons in England ?

1. Spring 2. Summer 3. Autumn 4. Winter.

96. Describe the climate of the British Isles.

It has a cool equable climate. It is much less severe in winter and cooler in summer than the other parts of Europe and Canada in the same latitude.

97. What factors influence the climate of the British Isles ?

1. The seas round the country temper the climate i.e. reduce winter cold and summer heat.

2. The North Atlantic Drift brings warm waters to this region.

3. The prevailing winds, S.W. Anti-Trade winds are warm.

98. Which part gets much rain ?

The western part gets more rain than the eastern.

99. What is the natural vegetation of Britain ?

1. Deciduous trees in most parts.

2. Coniferous trees in northern Scotland.

3. Fruit trees like apple, plum and cherry everywhere.

100. What is called moorland ?

The higher mountains of Scotland, England and Wales are covered with 'heather'—brown in winter, but purple in summer. Such areas are called 'moorland'.

101. How is the British nation described ?

It is described as a commercial and industrial people.

102. What does this mean?

Agriculture is still carried on. But $\frac{3}{4}$ of the people depend upon manufacturing industries. They are employed in factories, workshops and offices. They are town dwellers.

103. Which parts are thickly peopled?

The manufacturing districts.

104. Britain has become an industrial land for several reasons. What are they?

1. The country possesses large stores of minerals—coal and iron.

2. Sheep farms provide raw materials for cloth industry.

3. Machines were invented and employed in manufacture.

4. The climate being equable and cool, encourages activity in the people.

5. The sea has made them great sailors and adventurers.

6. The central position of British Isles commands trade with distant parts of the world.

105. Where are the industrial centres located?

They are located in coal producing areas.

106. Name the chief coal fields of England and Scotland.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The Durham Coalfield | } East of the Pennines. |
| 2. The Yorkshire coalfield | |
| 3. The Cumberland coalfield | } West of the Pennines. |
| 4. Lancashire coalfield | |
| 5. North Staffordshire coalfield | |
| 6. Midlands coalfield. | |
| 7. South Wales coalfield. | |
| 8. Central Valley in Scotland. | |

107. Why is the northern part of England called 'the Industrial north'?

1. Most of the people are engaged in some branch of manufacture or other here.

2. There are 4 industrial areas, two to the east of the Pennines *ie* The Durham coalfield and the Yorkshire Coalfield and two to the west of the Pennines, Lancashire and Cumberland coalfields. Each has its special industries.

108. What are the various manufactures carried on in England?

1. *Cotton and woollen goods*, 2. *Iron and steel goods*, 3. *Ship-building*, 4. *Chemicals*, 5. *Leather goods*, 6. *Machinery, hardware and cutlery*, 7. *Paper*, 8. *Soap*, 9. *Electrical goods*.

109. What are the industries of the Durham coalfield? What conveniences are found here?

1. *Shipbuilding*, 2. *Manufacture of chemicals*, 3. *Iron and steel and engineering*, 4. *Railway Engines*.

Iron is got from Scandinavia. River estuaries are useful for building ships.

110. What are the Shipbuilding towns?

1. *Newcastle on the Tyne*.
2. *Sunderland on the Wear*.
3. *Middlesborough and Hartlepool on the Tees*.

111. How is the Yorkshire coalfield adopted for woollen manufacture?

1. Rivers supply water for industrial purposes.
2. At one time plenty of wool was got from the sheep reared on the Pennine hills.
3. Now wool is got from Australia, New Zealand and other lands.
4. Machines used in the manufacture are made in the towns there (Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and Huddersfield.)

112. What is Sheffield noted for? Why so?

It is noted for cutlery. The stone of the hills near by is used for making grindstones to sharpen them. Good iron was found near but now is got from Sweden.

113. Lancashire specializes in cotton Why?

1. The climate is damp. It is not necessary to adopt artificial methods for damping the air in factories.

2. The coalfield supplies fuel.
3. Dye stuffs are made from coal tar products.
4. Rivers from the Pennines provide water.
5. Cheshire, farther south, has large supplies of salt from which bleaching powder is made.

114. Name some cotton manufacturing towns.

Blackburn, Oldham, Bolton and Bury—all forming a semi-circle with Manchester in the centre.

115. Where is the pottery industry carried on?

In the North Stafford Coalfield. Valuable clay is obtained here. It is near the salt beds of Cheshire. Now clay is got from Cornwall.

116. Which is called the Black country?

The area round *Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton* in the Midland coalfields is called the *Black country*. It is so called because of its many furnaces and workshops. It produces metal goods of all kinds—pins, needles, pens, chains, engines, bicycles and motor cars.

117. What are the industries of the South Wales coalfield?

Iron-smelting, steel-making, manufacture of tin plate and copper-working.

Chief towns : *Swansea and Merthyr, Tydfil*.

118. Where is Bristol? What are its manufactures?

It is one of the oldest English ports on the Severn estuary. It imports sugar, tobacco and cocoa. It prepares these articles for consumption. Fuel is got from the coalfield.

• 119 (a) How has London become the greatest commercial centre of the world?

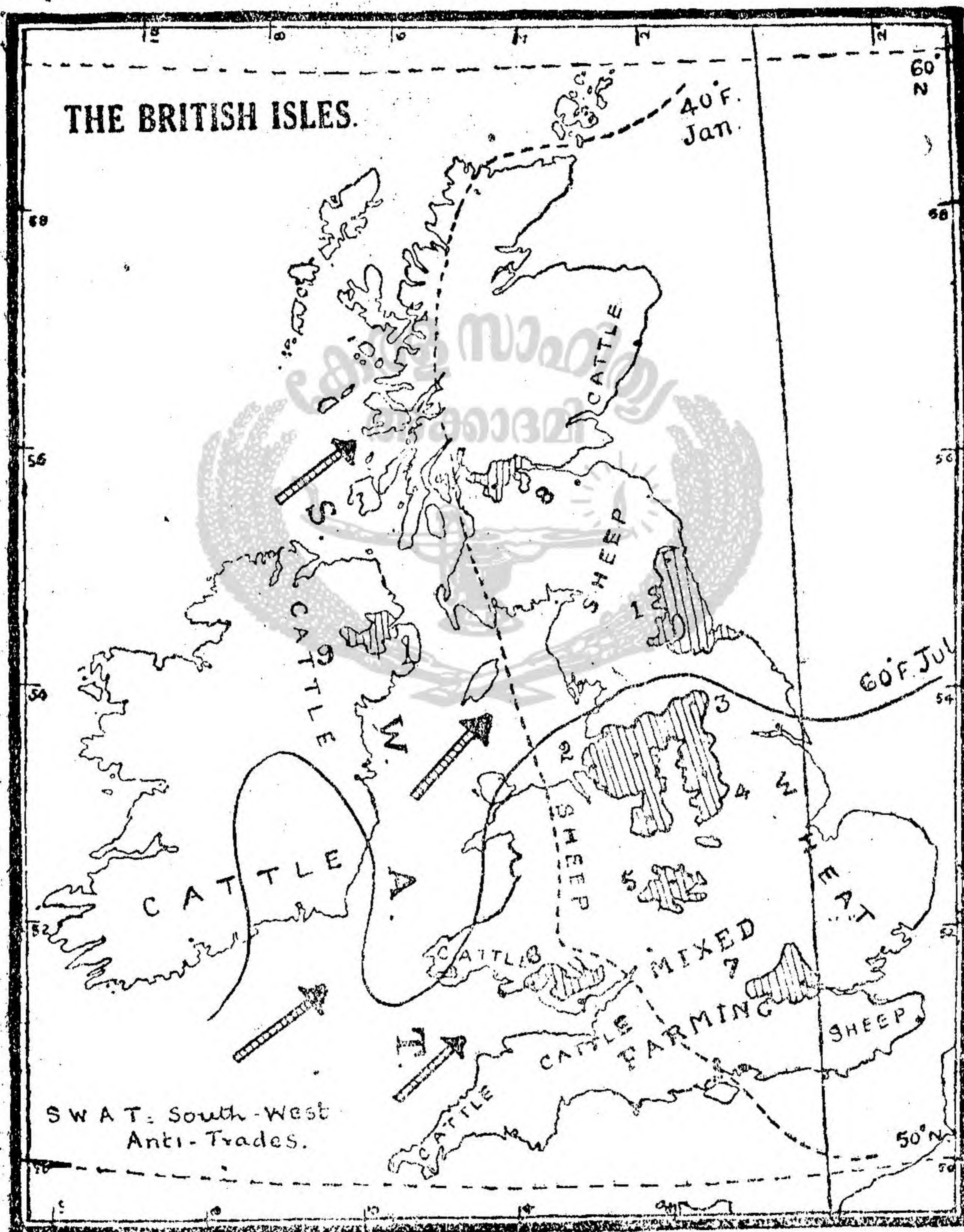
1. It has a good geographical position. It stands on the Thames estuary. The flow tide helps shipping.
2. Docks and warehouses extend for miles along the riverside.
3. Roads and railways radiate from it to all parts of Britain.

4. The port is connected with the chief trading centres of Europe.

5. Trade has made London an important financial centre.

6. Many important industries are carried on—Book-making, printing etc.

119. b. Draw a map of British Isles and mark the important coalfields and state what industries



thrive in each and also mark in it the following:—

1. Jan. 40° F. 2. July 60° F. 3. Winds that blow.
4. Places which are noted for wheat, sheep, cattle and Mixed Farming.

Ans. 1. Durham Coalfield—iron and steel works; ship-building.

2. Lancashire coalfield—Cotton goods in the north, Pottery in the south.

3. Yorkshire coalfield—Woollen goods

4. Nottingham coalfield—Hardware, cutlery.

5. S. Staffordshire coalfield—Hardware, chemicals.

6. S. Wales coalfield—iron, steel and other metal works.

7. Manufactures of paper, chemicals, electrical goods.

8. Fifehire, Lanarkshire and Ayrshire coalfields Machinery, iron, steel and ships, cottons.

9. Belfast—linen.

120. Where are the chief industrial centres of Scotland?

They are in the central valley which contains all the mineral wealth of Scotland.

121. What industries have been established here?

Ship-building, steel-making, engineering, cotton manufacture, sugar refining, and manufacture of chemicals. The towns on the Clyde estuary are engaged in these industries.

122. What is the capital of Scotland?

Edinburgh near the southern shore of the Perth estuary, famous for its colleges and industries.

123. Where is the valley of the Tweed? What does it manufacture?

It is in the southern uplands of Scotland. The manufacturing towns stand on the bank of the river. Tweed manufactures the *tweed cloth* and other goods from the wool produced on the hill farms,

124. What is the only manufacturing town in Ireland? What manufactures do you find there?

Belfast; Shipbuilding, manufacture of linen and tobacco.

125. Is farming important in England?

Yes; the British farmers are the best in the world. The land is very carefully and scientifically cultivated.

126. What is mixed farming?

Farmers engaging themselves in agriculture and pastoral work is called mixed farming. They grow corn and root crops and cultivate grass for hay. They rear cattle and sheep.

127. What are market gardens?

Gardens which grow fruits, vegetables and flowers to be sold in towns are called market gardens. Such gardens are found near London and other big towns.

128. Why has fishing become important in England?

The shallow waters breed excellent fish.

129. What is the staple food of the people in England, Scotland and Ireland?

England	—	Wheat
Scotland	—	Oats
Ireland	—	Potatoes

4. THE WESTERN MAINLAND OF EUROPE.

130. What are the countries in the western mainland of Europe?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. France | } republics. |
| 2. Germany | |
| 3. Belgium | } Kingdoms, |
| 4. Holland | |
| 5. Denmark | |

131. What percentage of the people of France are engaged in agriculture? What are the agricultural products?

One half of the people are engaged in agriculture.

1. *Wheat* in all parts of the plain, and especially in the *middle basin of the Loire*—"the granary of France."
2. *Market gardens* in the northern part of the plain produce *fruits, vegetables and flowers*.
3. *Vine* in the basins of the *Garonne, the Rhone Saone*, the upper *Seine* and the *Loire*.
4. *Apples* in *Britany* and *Normandy*; from these cider is made.
5. *Mulberry, oranges and olives* in the *Rhone valley*.

132. What are the industrial centres in France ?

1. The *Franco—Belgian coalfield*; in *Lille* there are *linen and woollen factories* (wool is got from the sheep farms and flax from *Belgium*.)
2. *Rouen* (*Normandy*)—*cotton industry*.
3. *Nancy and Longwy* (*Lorraine*)—*Steel and iron works*.
4. *Lyons*—*Silk industry*.

133. How is Marseilles important ?

It is an industrial town and a great port of the south. It is at the entrance to one of the chief land routes in France—the *Rhone Saone valley*. It commands traffic with *Algeria* and with the east.

134. Paris is an important focus town. How ?

This city stands on the *Seine* at a place where several valleys meet. All the roads and railways of France radiate in all directions from Paris. It is connected with most of the European capitals and the channel ports.

135. Into what three parts is Belgium divided ?

1. The *plain of Flanders* in the north.
2. The *Ardennes plateau* in the south.
3. The *Sambre—Meuse valley* between the two.

136. What are the activities of the people of the plain of Flanders ?

1. *Agriculture*; *rye, oats, potatoes, flax, wheat, beet and sugar* are grown.
2. *Cotton and linen manufacture*; *lace making*.

137. What is the occupation of the people of the Ardennes plateau?

Sheep-farming.

138. Where do the coalfields of Belgium lie?

They lie in the Sambre Meuse valley.

139. What industries have developed here?

Steel and Engineering—*Namur* and *Liege*.

Glass work—*Charleroi*, *Liege*.

140. What are the important towns of Belgium?

Brussels, the capital; *Antwerp*, the chief port.

141. Belgium is 'a buffer state.' Why?

It lies between two powerful countries, France and Belgium. These have no natural boundary between them. Hence the name.

141. (a) What is a buffer state?

A state (small country) between two big countries minimising the chances of conflict and collision between the two.

142. What is the peculiarity about Holland?

Much of the land is below sea level. It is protected from the sea by sand dunes and dykes.

143. What are 'polders'?

Plots of land within the dykes are called *polders*. Some land is reclaimed from the *Zuider Zee*. That is also called *polders*.

144. What are the industries of the people?

1. Gardening and dairy-farming in the polders—cultivation of roses, vegetables and root crops; condensed milk, butter and cheese.

2. Fishing, sea-trading and ship-building.

3. Diamond-cutting in Amsterdam.

145. Compare Venice with Amsterdam.

Both are commercial centres. Both can be called cities of canals and bridges.

146. What is the political capital of Holland?

The Hague.

147. The Danes have always been a seafaring people. How?

In former times, the country produced great sea pirates and raiders. Even now many people make their living upon the sea either as fishermen or sailors.

148. What is the most important industry in Denmark? How is this carried on?

Dairy-farming. This is carried on under a co-operative scheme. The farmers take their milk to a central creamery. Here butter is made on a large scale.

149. What industries has dairy farming given rise to?

1. The manufacture of feeding cake for cattle.
2. The rearing of pigs which are fed on skimmed milk.

150. Denmark exports large quantities of eggs. How?

Poultry are reared on most farms. This enables the people to export eggs.

151. What is the capital of Denmark?

Copenhagen standing on the island of Zealand and commanding the entrance to the Baltic Sea is the capital.

152. What are the physical regions of Germany?

1. *The Northern Plain* built of sand and clay.
2. *The southern highland region* crossed by several mountain ridges.

153. Agriculture is very important in Germany although it is an industrial country. How?

One third of the people is engaged in agriculture. Everywhere agriculture is carried on. The crops in the north are rye, oats, potatoes and sugar beet, The Rhine valley produces wheat, barley, grapes and hops. Sugar beet is also grown.

154. In forestry the Germans are foremost. Why and how?

There are forests in all parts of the country. The timber has led to the growth of special industries in *Bavaria*

and Wurtemberg. Toys and clocks are made in Nuremberg. There are furniture factories at Munich. Pianos are made in several towns.

155. What are the coalfields of Germany? What industries have developed there?

1. *Ruhr coalfield in the basin of the Rhine :—*

Industries :—

(a) *Textile centres : Elberfeld, Krefeld and Barmen ;*

(b) *Steel and Engineering : Centres : Essen and Sholingen ;*

(c) *Chemicals and glass ; centre : Dusseldorf.*

2. *Saxony coalfield in the Elbe basin.*

Industries :—

(a) *Textile work in Chemnitz.*

(b) *Porcelain industry in Meissen.*

(c) *Sugar-refining* } *Magdeburg.*

(d) *Electrical goods* }

156. How is the Kiel Canal important?

It joins the Elbe estuary with the Baltic sea. It puts Hamburg in communication with the Baltic ports.

157. What is the capital of Germany?

Berlin.

158. Which is the biggest sea-port in Germany?

Hamburg.

5 BALTIC REGION

159. What countries does the Baltic region consist of?

1. Poland, 2. The republics of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, 3. Scandinavia.

160. What are the industries of Poland?

Wood-working, agriculture and textiles.

161. How is Danzig important?

It is a free city created after the war. It serves as a port for Poland. It is an independent city under the protection of the League of Nations. It has large ship-building yards.

162. What are the chief industries of the Baltic republics?

Timber industries, agriculture, dairy-farming and poultry-rearing.

163. Norway is a land of fishermen and sailors. Why?

The land is penetrated by numberless fiords. Many kinds of fish are caught. The people are employed in drying and salting fish, preparing cod-liver oil and packing fish for export.

164. Why has forestry developed here?

The mountains are covered with coniferous forests. Water power is available and is used for driving saw mills.

165. How does Sweden differ from Norway?

Sweden is wider and larger. It is in the rain-shadow of the mountains. It contains a number of lakes of glacial origin. (Eg. Vener, Vetter, Malar.)

166. What are the chief industries here?

1. *Forestry and wood work*—There are hundreds of saw mills, pulping mills and paper factories.

2. *Match-making.*

3. *Making of doors, window frames and other articles ; ship-building.*

4. *Production of iron.*

5. *Agriculture and dairy-farming* in the south.

167. What is the capital of Sweden? How is it defective?

Stockholm. Its harbour is ice-blocked during the winter months.

168. What has helped the growth of wood industries?

1. Plenty of timber is available.

2. Rivers are used for floating down timber.

3. They provide water power to drive machinery.

6. CENTRAL HIGHLANDS OF EUROPE

169. What countries constitute this region ?

1. Switzerland, 2. Austria, 3. Czecho-Slovakia, and 4. Hungary.

They have no sea-coast.

170. What are the three regions of Czecho-Slovakia ? What industries thrive there ?

1. *The Bohemian plateau* inhabited by Czechs.
2. *The mountain region* in the south—the home of Slovaks.
3. *The Moravian Gate* between the two—the valley of the Oder.

Coal and iron are found near *Prague*. So large steel works and machine factories have been started. Glass and porcelain industries have developed as quartz and porcelain are mined in the mountains.

171. Switzerland manufactures only small articles. Why ?

1. The country has no coast line.
2. It is mountainous, 3. Transporting goods is difficult and costly. So it makes small articles like watches, and clocks and specialises in wood-carvings.

172. What other industries are carried on here ? What facilities are available ?

1. Making of *condensed milk*—there are good pastures on the Alps.
2. *Chocolate* industry—milk is plentiful.
3. *Textile* industry—water power is used.
4. *Tourist* industry—The scenery is magnificent—the snow-capped peaks, glaciers, waterfalls and lakes attract numberless tourists.

(Hence Switzerland is called the "Play ground of Europe.")

173. Why has Vienna grown in importance ?

It is called the *natural capital* of Europe. It stands on the river Danube and commands routes leading to all

parts of the continent. It is now the capital of Austria, a great railway centre and a river port. The north to south routes and the east to west routes cross here.

174. Describe the physical features of Hungary. What are the occupations of the people? How are the people called? What is the capital of Hungary?

Hungary is a Mid-Danubian plain. It is a land of villages and farms. Half of the people are engaged in agriculture. Most of the farms are small. The chief occupations are *fruit-growing, corn-growing, wine making and animal-rearing*. The people are called *Magyars*—a yellow race. Budapest is the capital.

7. THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

175. The vegetation adapts itself to climate. Prove this with reference to the Mediterranean region.

Summers are dry and warm; winters are mild and rainy. Trees here are of the ever-green type. The leaves are covered with hairs or they have a hard shiny surface. They prevent loss of moisture by evaporation. These trees are fitted to withstand summer drought; chief plants are the *oak, myrtle and the olive*.

The long warm dry summers are excellent for fruit. *Oranges, olives, lemons, grapes and figs* are grown.

Some trees protect themselves from loss of moisture by having a heavy thick bark. This bark is the source of cork.

176. What is the Meseta? Why is pastoral work important here?

The Meseta is a plateau in Spain crossed by sawlike-ridges called 'Sierras.'

Rainfall is deficient. Rivers are useless for irrigation, as they flow in deep, rocky valleys. So the region is a grass land. Hence pastoral work is important here.

177. Spain is rich in minerals. Yet it is poor in manufactures. Why?

There are valuable stores of minerals like *quick silver, copper and iron*. But there is very little coal. This has checked industries in both Spain and Portugal.

178. What are 'huertas'?

The irrigated lands in Spain used for the cultivation of wheat, rice, maize, cotton and fruits are called '*huertas*.'

179. What is the chief industry in Portugal?

Wine-making.

180. What are the capitals of Spain & Portugal?

Madrid—Spain.

Lisbon—Portugal.

181. Account for the importance of Gibraltar.

It is a fortress on a rocky promontory. It commands the entrance to the Mediterranean. It is important as a naval station and a coaling port.

182. What is the difference between Northern Italy and Southern Italy?

The people of southern Italy are mainly engaged in agriculture and fruit-growing. But the people of the north are engaged in *agriculture, dairy-farming, rearing of silk worms and poultry*. In Northern Italy, *engineering, steel and textile manufacture* have developed owing to the existence of *hydro-electric power* in the Alpine streams. Chief centres are *Turin* and *Milan*. Woollen, cotton and silk goods are made (also marbles).

183. Where is the plain of Lombardy? What crops are grown here?

This is the plain of Northern Italy drained by the Po. It has been built by the sediment brought by rivers from the Alps. The chief crops are wheat, maize and rice. Mulberries and grapes are also grown.

8. S. WESTERN LANDS OF ASIA**184. What lie in the depression in South West Asia?**

The Persian gulf and the plains of Mesopotamia.

185. What are the chief features of this region?

It is distinguished by altitude, extreme climate and low rainfall. A number of rivers never reach the sea. Large areas are deserts. Mesopotamia and the Western end of Asia are the only portions well-watered. The people are mostly nomads. Agriculture is carried on only in oases or in places where lands are irrigated. Date palm grows well here.

186. Name the countries in S. W. Asia and write a note on each under the following heads:— physical features, occupations of people and chief towns.

NAME OF COUNTRIES.	PHYSICAL FEATURES.	OCCUPATIONS.	TOWNS.
AFGHANISTAN	Plateau, surface rugged, valleys fit for cultivation.	<p>1. On the uplands pastoral work is carried on. Sheep, goats and camels are reared; people nomads.</p> <p>2. Valleys are cultivated. They grow wheat, barley, rice, tobacco and fruits like grapes, figs and peaches.</p>	<p><u>Kabul</u> is the capital.</p> <p>Kandahar. Herat.</p>
PERSIA	Plateau with a high rim. Elburz in the north, Zagros in the S. W., coast fertile; centre desert.	<p>1. The plain beside the Caspian sea is cultivated and yields wheat, barley, rice, grapes and other fruits.</p> <p>2. The interior is dry; nomads rear sheep, goats and camel.</p> <p>3. Carpet-making at Tabriz, Kerman and other places.</p> <p>4. Oil-refining.</p> <p>5. Making of attar of roses.</p>	<p><u>Tehran</u> (Capital)</p> <p><u>Is-pahan</u> } Trading centres Nezd }</p> <p>(Shiraz) noted for roses.</p>

CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.	PHYSICAL FEATURES.	OCCUPATIONS.	TOWNS.
TURKEY (Asia Minor)	A high plateau with a narrow coastal plain.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coast, Mediterranean climate, so fruit trees are cultivated (vine figs etc.) 2. Pastoral work on the dry plateau. goats are reared. 	<u>Angora</u> - the capital. Smyrna - Sea port.
SYRIA under FRENCH mandate Palestine under British mandate.	Coast, fertile; interior desert. There is a rift in the eastern margin of the plateau. Here lie the river Jordan and the Dead Sea.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture along the coast; crops - olives, grapes and oranges. 2. Pastoral work in the dry parts. 3. Oil works, soap works, manufacture of glass, carpets and silk in Palestine. 	<u>Damascus</u> , capital of Syria. Beirut its port. <u>Jerusalem</u> , a holy city for Jews and Christians - capital of Palestine.

CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.	PHYSICAL FEATURES.	OCCUPATIONS.	TOWNS.
ARABIA	A desert plateau. The only parts having rainfall are Yemen in S. W. and Oman in the S. E.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coastal-areas cultivation of coffee, grain & dates. 2. Oases - dates. 3. Rearing horses near <i>Nejd</i>. 4. Pearl-fishing in the Persian gulf. 	<i>Mecca</i> } Holy towns. <i>Medina</i> } <i>Aden</i> — a sea port <i>Hodeida</i> - Coffee port
IRAQ	<p>Northern part, grassland and steppe.</p> <p>Southern part alluvial plain.</p> <p>The Euphrates and the Tigris flow.</p> <p>They unite to form the Shat-el-Arab.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture wheat, barley, tobacco, cotton and dates are grown. 2. Pastoral work in the hills—Sheep are reared. 3. Silk spinning, weaving, leather making. 4. Petroleum. 	<i>Basra</i> — a trading centre <i>Baghdad</i> — focus of trade routes. Caravan routes radiate from here. Water ways afford communication north and south. It is an important air station. There is motor service to other towns from here.

187. How have the French developed Syria?

By making roads and introducing motor cars.

188. How have the English modernized Palestine?

By draining swamps, planting Eucalyptus trees, building roads, by opening schools and providing Jerusalem with good water.

9. CENTRAL AND NORTHERN EURASIA**189. Give the limit of this region.**

It extends from the Black Sea in the west to the Pacific in the east, from the Arctic in the north to the Aral Sea in the south.

190. What are the various natural vegetation regions here? Name the products in each belt.

(1) *The Tundra* bordering the Arctic coast; vegetation consists of grasses, mosses and small bushes. The people are mostly nomads. The chief animal is the reindeer.

(2) *The Taiga* or *coniferous forest* stretches across the region from west to east to the south of the Tundra. Pines, firs and larches are the chief trees found; people are engaged in lumbering and hunting fur-bearing animals.

(3) South of this coniferous forest belt on the eastern and western margins, *deciduous belts* are found. Forests have been cleared and crops are raised—rye, oats, potatoes, flax and sugar-beet.

(4) *The Steppes* lie between the two deciduous belts. The people are nomads.

(5) *The grasslands* slowly merge in *desert and semi-desert* in the Aral-Caspian area.

191. What are the two regions of Rumania? What are the occupations of the people in these regions?

1. *The Transylvanian plateau*—a region of oil wells, forests and minerals—chief occupations—lumbering, mining, salt-mining and oil-refining.

2. *The Plain*—a region of farms. Agriculture is the

most important occupation. Wheat, maize, grapes, root crops and tobacco are grown.

192. What favours agriculture in Rumania?

1. The climate is suitable for crops.
2. The 'black earth soil' is some of the best wheat lands in Europe.
3. Plenty of water is available.

193. Russia is a land of extremes. How?

1. It is a huge country but the coast line is short.
2. It has a larger population than any other country in Europe, but it is most thinly peopled.
3. It has hot summers and very cold winters.
4. Its natural wealth is unlimited but the people are the poorest in Europe.

194. Give an account of the mineral wealth and industries of Russia.

There are 3 coalfields :—

1. In the valley of the Donnets, north of the sea of Azov.
2. In the valley of the Oka in the middle of the country
3. Near Feru in the Ural district. Iron is found in each coalfield. Silver, platinum and gold are found in the Urals. There are valuable oilfields in the Caspian region near Baku.

Textile, steel and engineering industries have developed in several places.

Leningrad and Moscow are the chief industrial centres. Raw materials for industries are grown in the country itself; cotton from the Caspian and wool hair and hides from the Steppes.

195. Where is the Black earth region?

It stretches from the Rumanian boundary to the Volga. This is the richest land in the country. It grows wheat.

196. What is the most important part of Siberia?

The southern belt 50 to 100 miles wide,

197. What is the Railway that passes through this region? Name some important towns on this line.

The Trans—Siberian Railway—Omsk on the Irtysh; Tomsk on the Ob joined to the main line by a branch; Irkutsk on Lake Baikal.

198. Compare the Siberian plains with the corresponding region in North America.

1. Both have a northern coast, ice-bound for most part of the year.

2. The eastern coast is ice-bound in both cases for several months.

3. The interior has got an extreme climate.

4. Both have successive belts of Tundra, forest and grassland.

5. There are trans-continental railway lines in both.

199. What are the differences between the two?

1. The North American region is less extensive.

2. Its climate is less extreme.

3. Settlers in North America are better educated.

4. In North America, there is a great water-way leading to the Prairies.

5. So it is progressing well.

10 CHINA

200. What are the three river basins in China?

1. The Hoang Ho basin 2. The Yangtse basin and 3. The Si Kiang basin.

201. Why is the Hoang Ho called China's sorrow?

It bursts its bank and floods the country for miles. Hundreds of villages and thousands of people are destroyed. Hence it is called 'China's Sorrow'.

202. Why is the Hoang Ho useless for navigation?

Its current is too swift.

203. Name a river port on the Yangtse.

At the confluence of the Yangtse with the Han stand three towns, Hankow, Hanyang and Wu-chang. This triple town is one of the greatest river ports in the world.

204. Where is the Yangtse called the 'River of golden sand'?

Ships can sail up the Yangtse up to Chun-king. Beyond lies the Red Basin of Sechwan, named from its rich soil. In this province, the Yangtse is called River of Golden Sand. There is gold dust in the sand.

205. What prevents floods in the Yangtse?

Two lakes act as regulators and check the floods.

206. Describe the climate of China.

In summer the whole country is within 80° isotherm. In winter 20° line passes through the north, 40° through the middle and 60° through the south. (The winter is very cold and icy winds blow from the interior of Asia. Monsoon winds blow in summer. The rainfall is heavier in the south than in the north. The south is also warmer.

207. Name the three vegetation belts.

North—trees like oak, beech, birch grow; wheat, barley, beans and apples are sown.

Centre—forests on the highlands in the west; rice, millet, maize, cotton, tea, and mulberry are cultivated.

South—Sugar-cane, spices, oil seeds, date-palm and bamboos in addition to those of the central region.

208. What minerals are found in China?

Coal exists in all provinces.

Iron-ore—Tayeh.

Copper—Yunnan.

Other minerals: gold, silver, lead, quicksilver and petroleum.

209. What industries have now developed?

Cotton and silk manufacture has been a home industry for many centuries. New machines are employed.

Cotton mills at — Shanghai, Ningpo and Hangchow.

Silk manufacture in Nanking and Hangchow.

Steel works—Hanyang and Daireu in Manchuria.

Ship-building—Shanghai.

210. Where is Hongkong? How is it important?

It is a British crown colony. It consists of a number of islands at the mouth of the Si-Kiang and a portion of the mainland. Several industries have grown here; Ship-building, Sugar refining, tin-refining and rope-making. It is an important centre for sea trade in the east. It is a free port ie no customs duties are collected.

211. Describe the position of Canton. Why is it important?

It is situated on the navigable Canton river at the head of a fertile delta formed by three rivers running in different directions—the Pei, the Tung and the Si. The Pei leads to Hankow and Peking; the Tung to the tea districts and the Si to Yunnan. This is the largest city in China. Many people live in boats on the river.

212. What are the dependencies of China? Describe the nature of each.

1. Manchuria—a land of farms and forests; wheat, millet, rice and beans are grown. The Trans-Siberian Railway passes through the country to Vladivostok. Dairen is the chief town.

2. Sin-kiang—largely desert; people, nomads; chief towns are caravan centres: Kashgar, Yarkhand.

3. Tibet—a lofty plateau; people are engaged in pastoral work and agriculture—Yak is the chief animal.

4. Mongolia—a basin-shaped plateau—It consists of the Gobi desert—people engaged in pastoral work.

213. Account for the importance of Shanghai and Nanking.

Shanghai. It is the outlet on the Yangtse delta. It exports large quantities of tea, cotton and silk. The city has cotton mills and various other factories as well as ship-building yards. It is one of the biggest of free ports of China.

Nanking: It is on the lower Yangtse. It is the present capital of China. It has a central location. It has railway communication to Peking and Shanghai.

214. What comprises the Japanese Empire?

It consists of (1) The Kuriles, a line of barren volcanic islands (2) The Japan islands (3) the Luchu islands and Formosa and (4) half the island of Sakhalin and the peninsula of Korea.

215. Name the highlands in the Japanese group.

1. Hokkaido, 2. Honshu (Hondo), 3. Shikoku, 4. Khyushu.

216. What is the latitude of Japan?

30° N. to 45° N. The Tropic of Cancer runs through the island of Formosa.

217. Describe the physical features of Japan.

It is a mountainous country. The mountains are irregular. There are numerous volcanoes. The most famous of these is Fuji Yoma 12,000 ft. high. It is a sacred mountain to the Japanese. There is a narrow coastal plain. The Tokyo plain is fairly extensive. The sea of Japan between the islands and the mainland is like a sheltered harbour very valuable to shipping.

218. Are the rivers of Japan navigable? How are they useful?

The land is mountainous and the sea is close by. So the rivers are short and swift and hence useless for navigation. However they bring abundance of sediment and are sources of hydro electric power.

219. Describe the climate of Japan.

It is a temperate monsoon region like North China with a good rainfall in summer. The S. E. monsoon brings rain to the windward side. In winter cold winds blow from the continent. They pick up some moisture in crossing the Japan Sea and this results in snow fall on the Western coast.

220. The west coast is warmer than the east coast in winter. Why?

A branch of the warm current (Kuro Siwo) hugs the

Western Coast while a branch of the cold Kurile current flows south along the east coast..

221. Japan is compared to the British Isles. Why?

Both are island groups lying off the mainland. Both have good harbours, and abundant mineral wealth. Both are influenced by sea and ocean currents. Both are in the temperate regions. Both are densely peopled by industrial and sea-faring nations. Both are great world powers. Japan has therefore been called the 'Britain of the East.'

222. Are there differences between the two?

Yes. They differ as regards location, structure, relief, climate, crops and occupations of people.

223. What are the forest products of Japan?

The hilly parts cannot be cultivated. They are covered with forests. In the north the forests are coniferous, in the south, broad leaved. About half of Japan is forest land. The northern forest yields raw materials for paper and match industries. The bamboo is used for house-building. Cedar, lacquer, camphor and mulberry are found in the south. The gum from the lacquer tree is used for decorative work. Mulberry trees feed silk worms.

224. Describe the progress of agriculture.

The country is mountainous. Only a small area is available for agriculture. A large population has to be supported. Intensive cultivation is carried on. Every farm is made to yield its utmost. Rice is the chief crop in the lowlands of South Japan and on the hill slopes; wheat, millet and barley are grown in the cooler parts. Other crops are beans, tobacco, cotton and sugar. Inter-culture is carried on *ie.*, crops are raised between rows of mulberry trees, tea shrubs and fruit trees.

225. Give an account of the mineral wealth of Japan. What industries have grown there?

There are several coalfields. They produce about 2 to 2½ million tons every year. These fields are in Kyushu, and Hokkaido. There are oil fields near the North west

coast of Honshu. There are also copper deposits. But Japan is poor in iron. Some gold, silver and sulphur is found.

Industries.

Iron and steel industry. } In Hokkaido and Kyushu. Iron ore is got from China.

Textile work } Osaka, Kyoto. There are 7,000
i.e. cotton and silk, } cotton mills and 4,000 milk factories.
Porcelain } Nagoya.

Glass and match industries. }

.....

226. Name some important towns.

Tokyo—Capital.

Yokohama—Chief port.

Nagasaki—Ship-building centre, coal port, naval station

Kyoto—Old capital.

Osaka—Industrial town.

227. What is the title given to the emperor of Japan?

Mikado.

228. How is Korea important?

It is an agricultural country. It produces more rice, barley, peas and beans than it requires. Japan gets these food stuffs from Korea. It is rich in minerals esp. iron which Japan needs. The country is still undeveloped. It supplies Japan with minerals, food and raw materials.

12. S. E. ASIA AND THE EAST INDIES.

229. What countries lie in South East Asia?

It consists of two peninsulas separated by the Gulf of Siam. The broad peninsula contains the kingdom of Siam and French Indo-China. The Malay peninsula contains a number of small states known as British Malaya.

230. What are the islands of the East Indies?

Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes and Moluccas. The Philippines may be said to belong to this group.

231. Describe the climate and vegetation of these regions.

All these peninsulas and islands lie between the Tropic of Capricorn and 10° S. The climate is hot at all seasons and rainfall is heavy. The people are engaged in plantation work. This is a region of teak forests, plantations (rubber) and rice fields.

232. What are the exports of Siam? What is the chief port?

Rice, teak and tin are the chief exports. Bangkok at the mouth of the Menam is the chief port. There is a bar at the mouth of the river; so only small vessels can reach the town.

233. What are the products of Malaya? Name some towns there.

Rubber is the most important article. Half the supply of the world's *tin* comes from this region.

Towns :—

(1) *Singapore* This is at the cross roads of the East. It is the focus of trade routes from many countries: China, Japan, India, Australia and East Indian islands. It stands on an island. It is a coaling port and a naval station. It has a vast trade.

(2) *Kuala Lumpur*, the chief town of the Federated Malay States.

(3) *Penang* lies between the Penang island and the mainland. It has a good harbour.

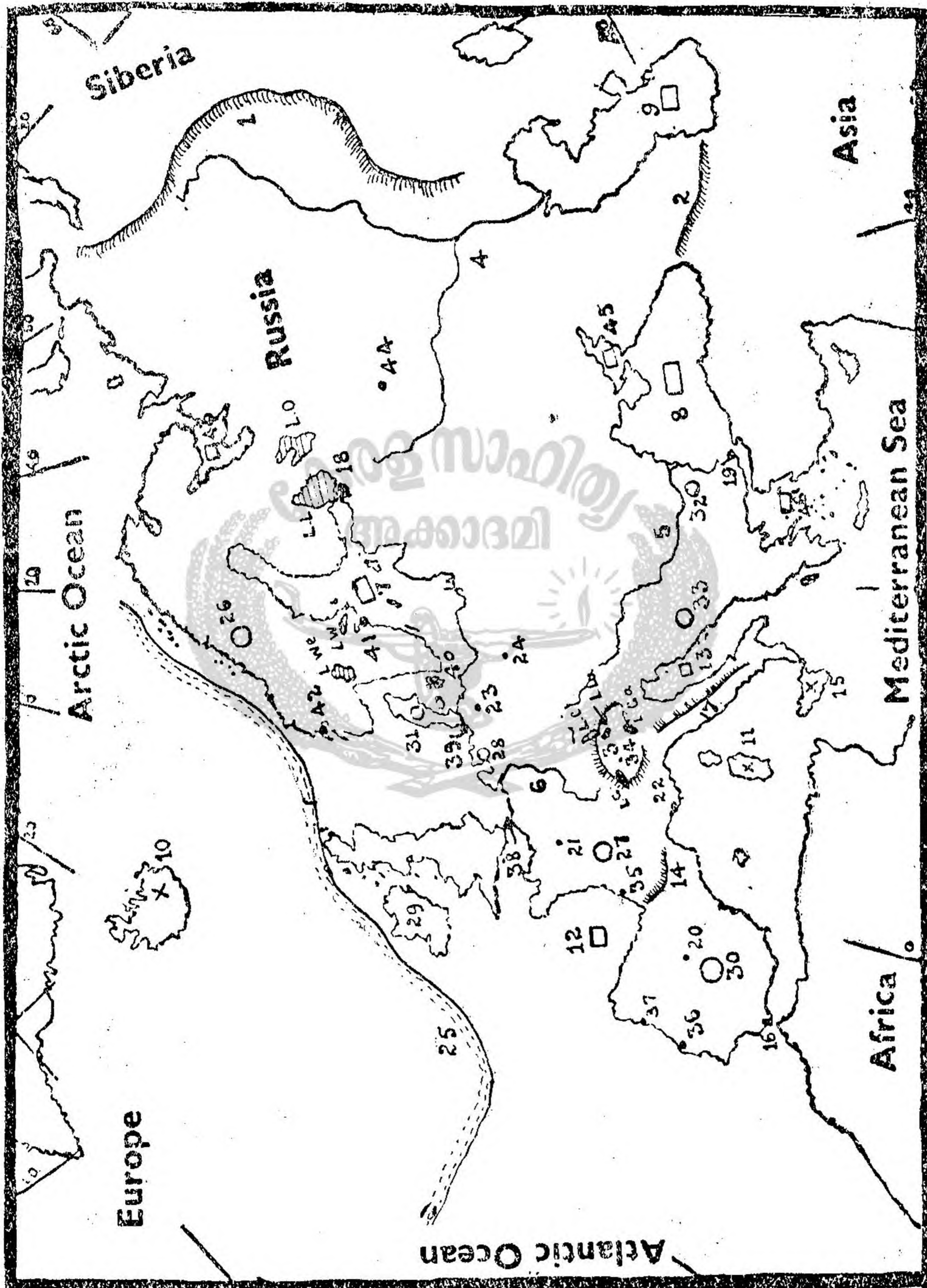
234. To whom does Java belong? How is the island important? What are the products?

It belongs to the Dutch. It is the most productive and the most densely populated island of the Dutch East Indies. This is due to (1) the fertile volcanic and alluvial soil (2) the fact that the natives are skilful and civilized (3) the Dutch people have settled here permanently (4) the introduction of scientific farming.

Rice, sago, sugar, tea, cocoa, coffee and rubber are the chief products. Java is next to Cuba in the production of

sugar, and next to Brazil in the production of coffee.

235. In the accompanying map of Europe, thick lines represent mountains, circles countries, squares seas and gulfs, single × islands, rivers,



and dots towns. Numbers represent names. Write down the names corresponding to numbers.

Mark also the chief lakes of the continent.

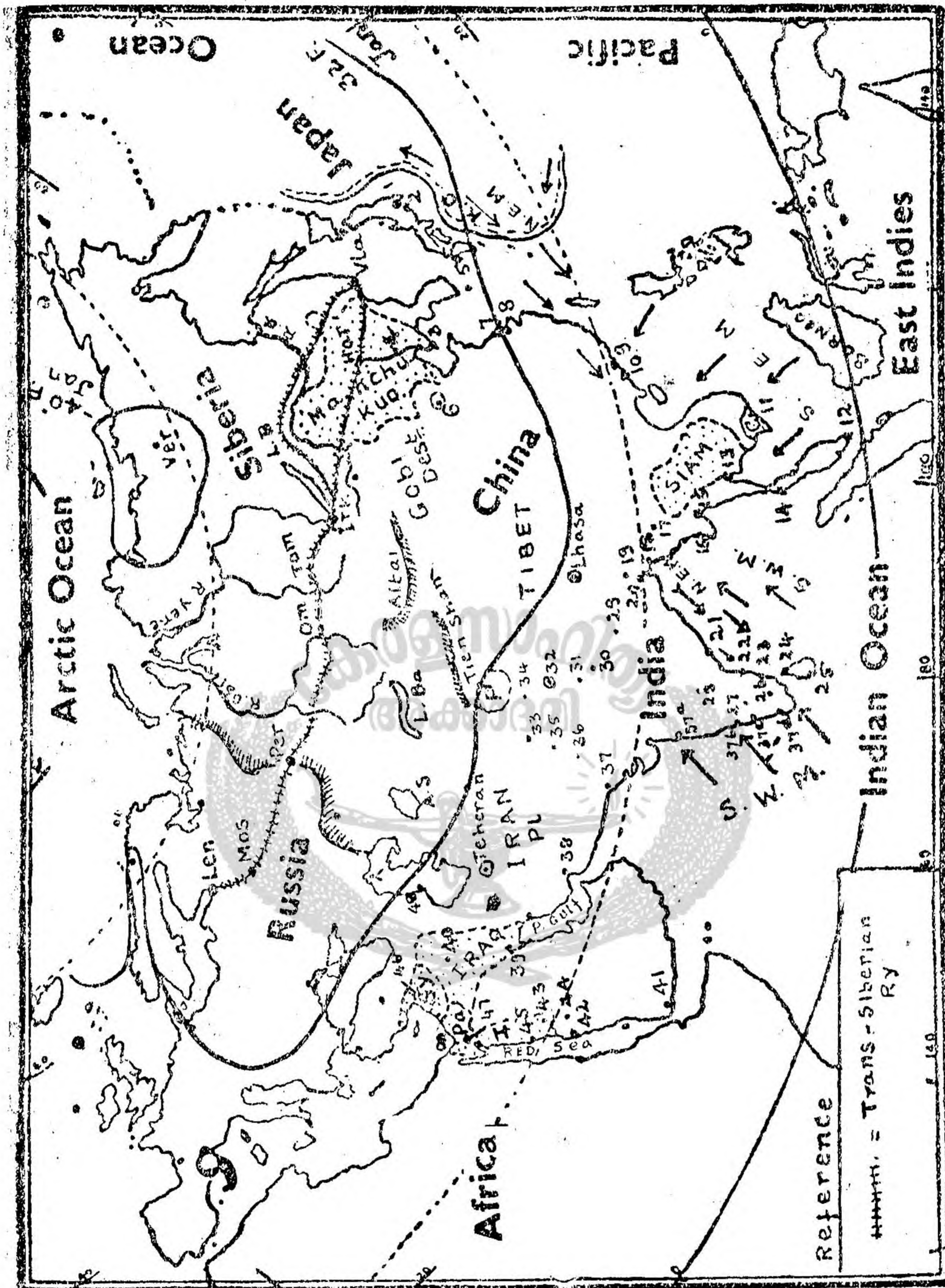
Reference :—

Lakes :—L.L=Lake Ladoga ; L. O=Lake Onega ; L. W=Lake Weter ; L. We=Lake Wenar ; L. C=Lake Constance ; L. Lu=Lake Lucerne ; L. G=Lake Geneva ; L. Ga=Lake Garda.

Ans :—1. The Urals, 2. The Caucasus, 3. Alps, 4. Volga, 5. Danube, 6. Rhine, 7. The Baltic Sea, 8. The Black Sea, 9. The Caspian Sea, 10. Iceland, 11. Sardinia, 12. The Bay of Biscay, 13. The Adriatic sea. 14. The Pyrenees, 15. Sicily, 16. Gibraltar, 17. The Apennines, 18. Leningrad, 19. Constantinople, 20. Madrid, 21. Paris, 22. Marseilles, 23. Hamburg, 24. Berlin, 25. The North Atlantic drift, 26. Norway, 27. France, 28. Holland, 29. Ireland, 30. Spain, 31. Denmark, 32. Bulgaria, 33. Yugoslavia, 34. Berne, 35. Bordeaux, 36. Lisbon, 37. Oporto, 38. St. of Dover, 39. Kiel Canal, 40. Zealand, 41. Stockholm, 42. Bergen, 43. White Sea, 44. Moscow, 45. Sea of Azov, 46. Aegean sea.

236. In a map of Asia mark the following :—

1. The ob, the Yenisei, the Amur and the Oxus.
2. 32° and—40° Jan. Isotherm ; A Trans-continental Railway.
3. Pamir Plateau, Iran Plateau, Gobi desert, Tibet.
4. Lake Baikal, Lake Balkash, Aral Sea, Korea and Kamchatka.
5. The Red Sea, Persian Gulf.
6. Wind systems of Asia ; Japan Islands, Andamans, Borneo.
7. Important rivers of Asia.
8. Manchukuo, Siam, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Hejaz.
9. Japan current.
10. Altai and Tien Shan mountains.



Reference :—

Trans—Siberian Railway :— Len = Leningrad ;
 Mos = Moscow ; Per = Perm ; Om = Omsk ; Tom = Tomsk
 Irk = Irkutsk ; Vla = Vladivastok ; Har = Harbin.

Countries :—Sy=Syria ; Pa=Palestine ; C=Cochin China ; H=Hejaz.

Winds :—S. W. M=South West Monsoon ; N.E.M=North East Monsoon ; S. E. M=South East Monsoon. K. C=Kuro Siwo or Japan current.

Lakes :—L. B=Lake Baikal ; L. Ba=Lake Balkash ; A.S=Aral Sea.

Towns :—1=Tokio ; 2=Yokohama ; 3=Port Arthur ; 4=Moukden ; S=Nagasaki ; 6=Peiking 7=Shanghai ; 8=Hangchow ; 9=Canton ; 10=Hong Kong ; 11=Saigon ; 12=Singapore ; 13=Bangkok ; 14=Penang ; 15=Rangoon ; 16=Bassein ; 17=Mondalay ; 18=Chittagong ; 19=Dacca ; 20=Calcutta ; 21=Masulipatam ; 22=Madras ; 23=Pondicherry ; 24=Trincomalee ; 25=Colombo ; 26=Madura ; 27=Mysore ; 28=Hyderabad ; 29=Benares ; 30=Allahabad ; 31=Agra ; 32=Delhi ; 33=Kabul ; 34=Lahore ; 35=Kandahar ; 36=Quetta ; 37=Karachi ; 37 a=Bombay 37 b=Goa ; 37 c=Mangalore ; 37 d=Cochin ; 38=Bunder Abbas ; 39=Basra ; 40=Bagdad ; 41=Aden ; 42=Jidda ; 43=Mecca ; 44=Medina ; 45=Hajaz ; 46=Ankara ; 47=Jerusalem ; 48=Baku.

237. To whom do the Philippines belong ?

They belong to the United States of America.

238. What are the two troubles of the people here ?

Destructive earth quakes are frequent. Terrific storms called typhoons are common.

239. What is the chief money crop ? What is the port ? What are the other crops ?

Manila hemp is the chief money crop. Manila is the port ; rice ; sugar, maize, tobacco and cocoanuts are other crops.

EURASIA

240. Supply suitable words in the places left.

1. The large rivers of Asia have removed vast quantities of 1— from the mountains ; this they used in building
- 2— 3— near the sea.

1=sediment, 2=rich, 3=plains.

2. The greatest fold mountains of Asia radiate from a central mountain knot called the 1— 2— of the 3—.

(1=Pamir, 2=Roof, 3=World.)

3. The eastern islands of Asia appear to have been formed by the 1— of a 2— system.

(1=submergence 2=mountain.)

4. Natural vegetation is now found in few parts of Europe except the 1— and the northern areas.

(1=mountains.)

5. The central Highlands of Europe have got an 1— climate. Winters are 2— and summers, 3—.

(1=extreme, 2=cold, 3=hot.)

6. Trees of the deciduous type; the 1—, 2—, and beech are found in Southern Scotland, England and Ireland while coniferous trees distinguish 3— Scotland.

(1=elm, 2=oak, 3=northern.)

7. All the cotton used in Britain is imported from the 1—, 2—, 3—, and other lands.

(1=United, 2=States, 3=Egypt.)

8. Ireland cannot at present be described as an 1—, 2—.

(1=industrial, 2=country.)

9. The Ardennes is a plateau in 1—. It is a region without 2— 3—.

(1=Belgium, 2=large, 3=towns.)

10. Denmark is a country of 1— 2— 3— is carried on under a 4— 5—.

(1=dairy 2=farmers 3=Dairy-farming 4=cooperative 5=scheme.)

11. The Ruhr region is in the basin of the 1— in Germany. The chief industries are 2,— 3— and engineering, chemicals and 4—.

(1=Rhine, 2=textiles, 3=steel, 4=glass.)

12. The Hungarians have three great festivals, the Vintage, the Harvest home and the Pig-killing. These indi-

cate the activities of the people 1—, 2— and wine-making.

(1=fruit-growing, 2=corn-growing.)

13. Arabia is a desert 1—. Its area is two third that of India but its population is sixty times 2—.

(1=plateau, 2=less.)

14. The kingdom of 1— is watered by two large rivers — the Euphrates and the 2—.

(1=Iraq, 2=Tigris.)

15. During the summer months, the rivers of China are fed by the 3—, 4— rains.

(1=melting, 2=snows, 3=heavy, 4=monsoon.)

16. Syria is governed by 1— and Palestine by 2— 3— under 4— from the League of nations.

(1 France, 2 Great, 3 Britain, 4 mandates.)

17. The greater part of Northern China is covered with a great 1— of dust 2—.

(1 mantle, 2 loess.)

18. Manchuria lies 1— of China and Korea and is a 2— whose 3— increases yearly.

(1 north, 2 region, 3 importance.)

19. Korea is an agricultural country and grows more 1—, 2—, peas and beans than the people need and so is very useful to 3—.

(1 rice, 2 barley, 3 Japan.)

20. The Philippine islands lie to the north east of Borneo and belong to the 1—, 2—.

(1 United, 2 States.)

EURASIA

241. Say whether the following statements are true or not.

1. The most important rivers of Asia rise in the lofty region which lies north and north east of India, (Yes)

2. The lofty Hindukush separates the basin of the Amu Daria from that of the Ganges. (No)

3. The summer rains of S. E. Asia are due to the monsoon. (Yes)

4. Europe is almost without desert, but there is a small tract in the neighbourhood of the Baltic sea. (No)

5. The climate of the East Indies is equable but hot. (Yes)

6. The British Isles are the submerged portions of the continental shelf of Asia. (No)

7. The Northern part of England is called the industrial north. (Yes)

8. Edinburgh the capital of Scotland is near the southern shore of the Thames estuary. (No)

9. Brittany and Normandy lie north of the vine limit. In these provinces grapes are grown on a large scale. (No)

10. The western part of Holland is the delta of the Rhine. Much of the land is below sea level. (Yes)

11. Norway is a land of fishermen and sailors. (Yes)

12. In Spain configuration influences the occupations of the people. (Yes)

13. Persia stretches from the Afghan frontier to the Persian gulf and round the south end of the Caspian sea. The edges of the plateau are the Caucasus mountains beside the Caspian and the Zagros in the S. W. (No)

14. The Eurasian plain is closed in on the S. E. by the Tian Shan, Altai and other ranges, parts of which are in Russian territory. Here vegetation varies with height, first grassland, then forest and finally the tundra type of vegetation. (Yes)

15. The Chinese are an agricultural people. The land is cultivated very carefully but with primitive implements. (Yes)

16. The whole of Russia is far removed from the influence of the sea and has an oceanic climate with great extremes of temperature. (No)

17. Japan is a mountainous country and the hilly parts which cannot be used for cultivation are usually forested. (Yes)

18. Siam is a lowland country lying between Tenasserim Yomas and the mountains of French Indo-China. (Yes)

INDIA

1. Describe the position of India.

It lies entirely to the north of the Equator between 8° N. and 37° N. The Tropic of Cancer passes right through India and cuts the country into two halves. It stretches from 61° E to 10° E. It has a central position in Southern Asia and is well situated for trade with lands around the Indian ocean.

2. What is the area of India?

The area is 1,800,000 sq. miles.

3. What is the standard time in India?

It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of Greenwich time. India takes its standard time from its Meridian $82^{\circ} 30'$.

4. How is the coast line of India?

How does it affect the people and the country?

Compared with its size, the coast line is very short. There are very few bays or gulfs. The result is :

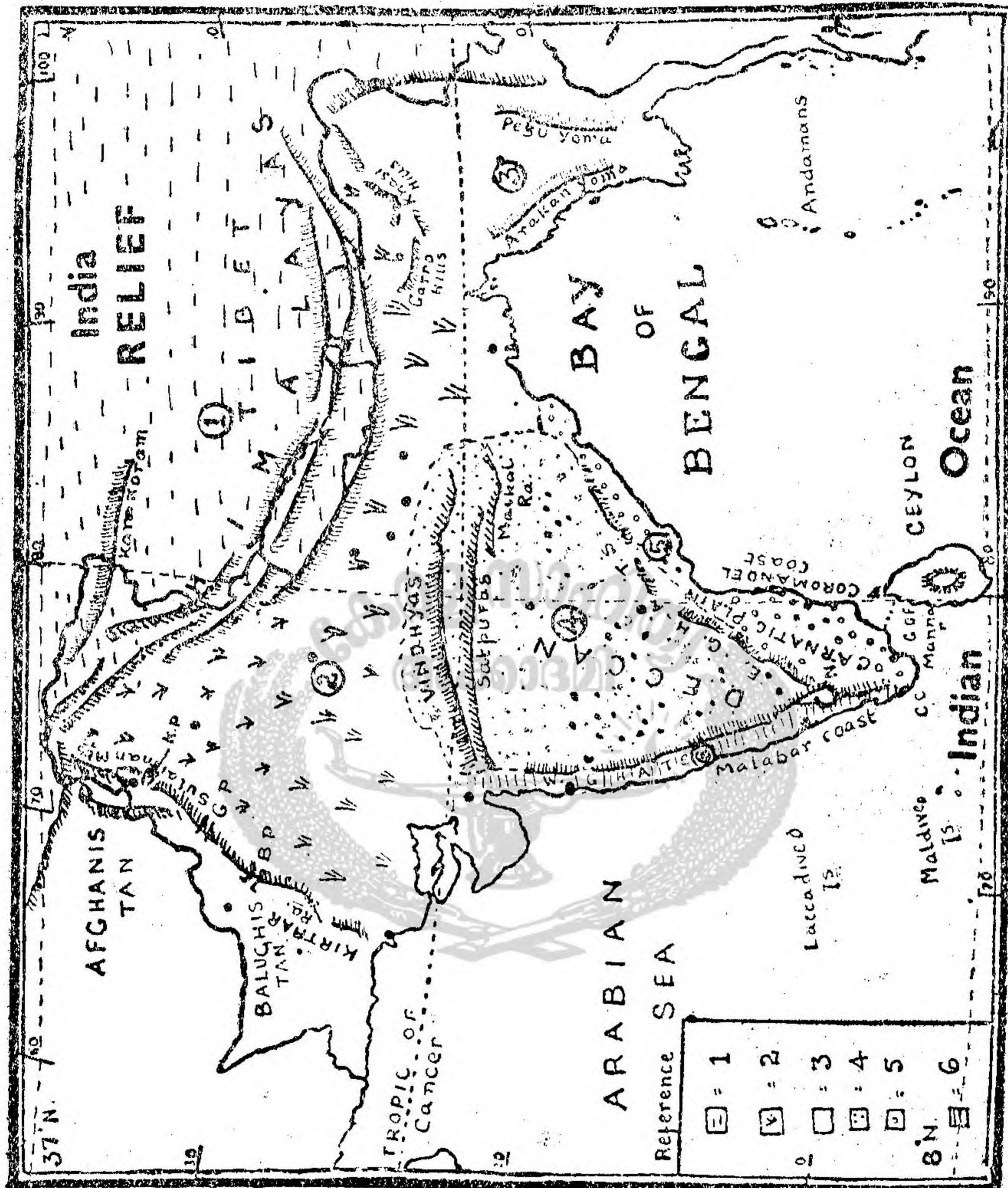
1. The influence of the sea is not felt far inland.
2. The people are not a seafaring people.
3. The country has few good harbours.
4. Trade has not developed much.

5. Compare the east coast with the west coast.

1. The west coast is rocky and the sea is deep, quite close to the coast. The east coast is less rocky and the sea along the coast is shallow.

2. In the west coast there are 3 inlets which form excellent harbours, Bombay, Gova and Cochin but the east coast is too shallow for ships to approach the shore.

In a map of India mark the chief relief divisions.



Reference —

India : Relief :—1=Himalayan Region ; 2=Indo Gangetic plain region ; 3=Burma ; 4=Deccan 5=East coastal Region 6=West coastal Region.

N=Nilgris ; C. C=Cape Comorin ; K. p=Kaibar pass ; Ra=Range ; G. p=Gomal pass ; B. p=Bolan pass :

6. How is the coast of Burma ?

The coast of Arakan and Tenasserim is very broken up and fringed with numerous islands. There are inlets suitable for harbours but the high mountains lie too close to the coast. So there are no important ports.

7. What are the three physical divisions of India ?

1. The mountain regions of the north, north-west and Burma.
2. The Indo-Gangetic plain.
3. The southern plateaus—consisting of the plateau of Central India and the Deccan.

8. Describe the mountain region in the north.

The *Himalayas* are fold mountains. They extend over 1200 miles along the north of India. They consist of several ridges varying in altitude. First the *foot hills* (south); then the *Lower Himalayas* and beyond lie the *Main Himalayas*. There are several peaks above 20,000 ft. Mount *Everest* (29000), and *Kinchinjunga*.

The *Karakoram*—a northern branch of the Himalayas runs east from the Pamir Knot; Godwin Austen is here.

In the N. west are the *Sulaiman* and *Kirthar* mountains. These separate India from Baluchistan.

9. Name some passes in the Himalayas.

1. The *Khyber pass*—the road from Kabul to Peshawar.
2. The *Gomal pass*.
3. The *Bolan pass*—leading from Jacobabad to Quetta and Kandahar.

These are in the N.W.

10. How have the Himalayas been useful to India ?

They have cut off India from the rest of Asia. They have been a natural wall protecting India from invasion. They have acted as a *climate barrier*. They prevent cold

winds from the Arctic from reaching the country. They have given rise to the mighty rivers (The Ganges, Indus and Brahmaputra) that fertilize the Northern plain. They supply them with water throughout the year

11. Describe the mountains of Burma

This is a mountainous country. The mountains run north to south. Along the coast is the *Arakan Yoma*. Behind lies the valley of the Irrawady. Then comes the *Pegu Yoma*. This separates the lower Irrawady from the Sittang. To the east are the *Shan Hills*.

The Salween and the Mekong have cut deep valleys in the Shan plateau.

12. Give an account of the Indo-Gangetic plain.

It occupies the greater part of Northern India. It is 2000 miles from end to end and 150 to 200 miles broad. This is formed by the basins of three rivers and their tributaries. The Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the greatest alluvial tracts in the world. The soil is deep and fertile.

13. Where is the plateau of Central India?

It extends from the *Aravalli Range* in the west to the *Rajmahal Hills* of Bihar.

14. Which is called the Deccan proper?

The country from Tapti valley to the Nilgiri Hills.

15. What lie to the South of this?

The *Palghat Gap* separating the *Nilgiri Hills* and the *Cardamom Hills* and beyond this—Southern Deccan.

16. What are the different soils found in India?

1. *Alluvium*—the Plain of Hindustan, coastal strips and river deltas.

2. *Laterite*—rock surface broken up into red soil by rapid changes of temperature—central plateau and parts of the Deccan.

3. *The black lavas*—the hard rocks yielding to the action of natural forces and forming dark heavy soil—in the N. W. of the plateau and Kathiawar.

17. How is the black soil useful ?

It contains a good deal of iron. It retains moisture. So the soil is good for cotton-growing.

18. What are the chief minerals of India and Burma? Where are they found ?

Coal—in the basins of the Godavari and Wardha ; Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The chief centres are *Jherria*, *Raniganj* and *Asansol*, (4/5 of the coal in India is produced here.)

Iron—occurs in scattered areas among the hills of the Deccan, and there are stores in Salem and Orissa. The presence of limestone used for smelting the ore and manganese used in making hard steel has led to the growth of the *Tata Iron and Steel works* at *Tatanagar* (Jamshedpur) in Bihar and Orissa. The Bengal iron and steel company has a foundry at *Barakar*.

Manganese—is found in the central provinces, Madras and Mysore.

Gold—Kolar gold fields of Mysore.

Mica—Bihar and Orissa.

Petroleum—the Punjab and Burma.

Wolfram—from Burma. This is used in making steel.

Tin, Lead, Silver—in Burma. (Refer to last map)

CLIMATE OF INDIA**19. There are considerable variations in climate in India. Give reasons.**

1, India is a vast country extending over 30° of latitude.

2. Altitude varies from sea level to 20,000 ft.

20. In January the temperature gets less as we travel from south to north. Why ?

The sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn. So the farther the place is from the sun, the cooler it is. The temperature is 80° in the South and 55° in the north.

21. Lahore has a big daily range of 32° . In Bombay it is only 9° . Why?

Places that are far away from the sea have hot days and cold nights.

22. What is the hottest part in July?

The plains of the Punjab are among the hottest parts of the World. This is because the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Cancer and this region is near the desert of Sind and Rajputana.

23. Why are Bengal and the west coast cooler?

The heavy rains from the S. W. monsoon make them cooler.

24. Why are isotherms irregular in July?

The S. W. monsoon blows in some parts and lessens the temperature but in other places the monsoon is not felt. Hence the irregularity.

25. What are monsoons?

These are winds that blow during certain parts of the year regularly.

26. What are the two monsoon winds in India? When do they blow? What parts of India receive rain from them?

1. The S. W. Monsoon blowing in summer i.e., June, July, August and September.

2. The N. E. Monsoon blowing in winter i.e. November, December and January. The former brings rain to the West coast, Bengal, Assam, Burma and the S. W. coast of Madras.

27. Which place receives the heaviest rainfall in the world?

Cherrapunji on the southern side of the Khasi Hills (Assam)—458 inches of rainfall.

28. Which are the driest parts of India? Why?

1. Rajputana, Sind and Baluchistan—This region is under the influence of a dry wind system at all times.

2. The lee side of the Western Ghats and the Arakan Yoma in Burma—These are rainshadow regions.

29. Calicut has 66 inches of rain in June and July. Bangalore has only 7 inches. Why?

Calicut is on the windward side of the Western Ghats. It receives the full effect of the S. W. Monsoon but Bangalore is on the lee side, in the Rain Shadow Region of the Western Ghats.

30. Why does the S. W. monsoon bring more rain than the N. E. Monsoon?

The former blows from a wide ocean and is moisture-laden, while the latter is a land wind and sucks some moisture only while crossing the Bay of Bengal.

31. When do storms occur?

They occur just about the beginning and end of rains. When the N. E. Monsoon has died away and S. W. monsoon is about to begin, the atmosphere is very much disturbed and thunder storms occur. The same thing happens when the S. W. monsoon changes.

In the drier parts, the day is very hot and the nights, very cold. This great difference in temperature causes severe storms.

32. Into how many seasons is the year divided in India?

1. *The season of the N. E. monsoon :—*
 - (a) January and February—*cold weather season.*
 - (b) March to mid—June—*hot weather season.*
2. *The season of the S. W. monsoon :*
 - (a) Mid June to mid September—*season of general rain.*
 - (b) Mid September to December—*season of retreating monsoon.*

33. Give an account of the rainfall of India.

There are four rainfall divisions ;

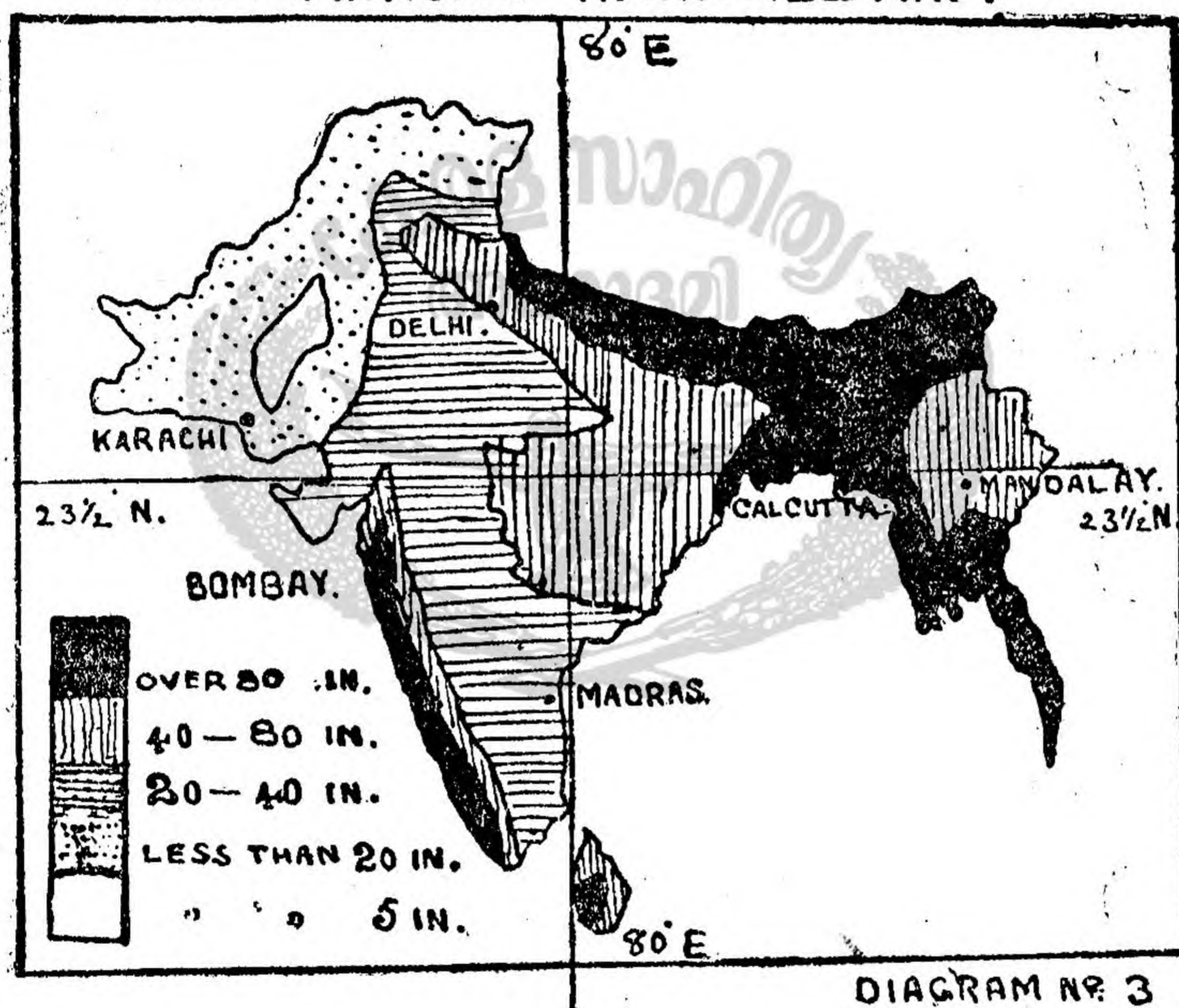
1. *Good rainfall*—more than 80 inches a year. The South Himalayan region, the coast strip of Burma, the west coast, Bengal and Assam. Rice in the plains; thick forests on the mountains.

2. *Moderate rainfall*—between 40 and 80 inches in the Western Ghats, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Burma. (On the hills, forest of teak and sal occur; in the plains, crops are grown without irrigation—(dry crops and wet crops).)

3. *Poor rainfall*—between 20 and 40 inches.—The Deccan, central provinces, Baroda and parts of Rajputana. (Dry crops like millet grow; wet crops can be grown with irrigation.)

4. *Desert and Semi-desert*—less than 20 inches of rain—the Punjab, Sind, and the Western part of Rajputana. (No crops can be grown without irrigation.)

INDIA ANNUAL RAINFALL MAP.



IRRIGATION.

34. What is meant by irrigation?

A large part of India is too dry to grow crops easily. But rain is not the only source of water. Water is brought to the field in many different ways. This is called irrigating the land.

35. What are the various methods of irrigation?

1. *Perennial canal* irrigation i.e. by means of canals which have water in them all the year round.
2. *Inundation canal*—by canals which carry off the surplus water.
3. *Tanks*.
4. *Wells*.

36. In what parts is irrigation carried by perennial canals?

In the Punjab, the United Provinces, Sind and some parts of N. India this method is employed. Some of the large irrigation works are:—

1. The *Sutlej valley*, irrigation scheme. (United Provinces).
2. *Sukkur Barrage* irrigation project (Sindh).
3. The *Sarda Canals* scheme—(The United Provinces).
4. The *Mettur Project*—Madras. These Canals contain water all the year round. The flow can be regulated.

37. Which parts are irrigated by inundation canals? Are they good?

Sind and certain other parts of India. These canals start from the bank of a river. Water overflows into them in the flood season. In the hot season, they dry up. So these are not as useful as the perennial canals.

38. Where is tank irrigation found?

In most of the drier parts of Peninsular India, there are large reservoirs of water, where water is stored in the wet season. This water is used when the rainy season is over. The *Deccan valleys* are irrigated in this way. The *Periyar project* is a good example. The water of the Periyar river flowing into the Arabian sea is stopped and is collected in a big tank.

39. Where are wells used?

In many places wells are dug and fields are watered by lifts or Persian wheels—the Karnatic.

40. Vegetation and Animal life of India.

NAMES OF REGIONS.	WHERE FOUND.	VEGETATION.	ANIMAL.
EVERGREEN FORESTS.	In places where rainfall is above 80 inches Western Ghats and the Himalayas.	Forests yielding hard timber.	Elephants.
MONSOON FORESTS.	Where rainfall is between 40 and 80 inches. Peninsular India, Assam Hills and the foot of the Himalayas.	Most important trees grown here, teak (Burma) Sal (lower Himalayas.) Forest preserved by Government.	Tigers, leopard, cheetah, wild buffaloes and elephants.
SCRUB & DESERT.	Where rainfall is less than 40 inches, drier parts of India and Burma.	Poor vegetation.	Pig and other wild animals like antelope, civet cat, mongoose snakes.

NAMES OF REGIONS.	WHERE FOUND.	VEGETATION.	ANIMAL.
GRASS-LAND	Regions of low rainfall and on the higher parts of mountains—Burma and the Deccan; central plateau.	Grass.	Wild buffaloes, bison, wolves sheep cattle rhinoceros.
MOUNTAIN VEGETATION	Hills in southern India above 5000, Burma and Himalayas above 3000 ft.	Evergreen trees deciduous forests, oak; coniferous pine:
MANGROVE FORESTS.	Along the sea coast where it is flat and muddy—the Ganges Delta—Sundarbans.	Wood used as fuel.
AGRICULTURAL AREAS.	The Gangetic plain; the Punjab The East coast and the West coast.	Rice, jute, wheat, barley, Sugar.	Cow, horse, buffaloes, sheep.

40. (a) What are Karez?

These are long underground tunnels constructed in Baluchistan to reach water underground and to bring it to the plains. This is one of the means of irrigation.

41. Name some useful forest products.

- a*—Hard woods like Sal and teak
- b*—Soft woods like pine and cedar
- c*—Ornamental wood, ebony and rosewood
- d*—Resin from pine forest
- e*—Cutchor catechu from Burma and Sundarbans.
- f*—Cinchona ; from bark of which quinine is made.
- g*—Fuel-poorer forests.

42. What is the most important occupation of the people? Mention the various crops that are raised and the places where they are found.

Agriculture is the most important occupation. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population is engaged in work on land.

Rice—In the lower part of the Ganges basin, Assam, Burma, the Delta of the Indus, the west coastal plain and the deltas of the Deccan rivers.

Wheat—In the Punjab, the Ganges plain as far as Patna; from the Ganges to the lower slopes of the Himalayas.

Millet—In the rain shadow region of the Deccan (parts of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces) Rajputana and Sind.

Barley—In the same districts as wheat.

Pulses—Through out the country.

Sugar cane—In all provinces, mostly from the upper Ganges valley and the Punjab.

Cotton—In the Deccan lava region, the Karnatic—the Punjab (American cotton is grown).

Jute—In the Ganges delta.

Oilseeds—like linseed, rape, mustard, sesamum and groundnuts—in places with a medium rainfall.

Cocoanuts—In the wet regions along the coast, in Ceylon, in the Nicobar and other islands of the Pacific ocean.

Tea—In the hill slopes in Assam, the Himalayan slopes near Darjeeling, the island of Ceylon and the Nilgiri Hills.

Coffee—In the Nilgiris and Mysore.

Tobacco—In the Irawaddy valley and most districts of India.

Rubber—In Ceylon, lower Burma and Travancore.

Indigo—In the valley of the lower Ganges.

Opium—In the Ganges basin ; Rajputana and the Central India Agency.

43. The people of India belong to many different types. What are the types? Where are they found?

1. *The Dravidians*—South of the Vindhya; people speaking the Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam Kanarese and other languages.

2. *Mongolians*—Burma, Assam and Nepal.

3. *The Persians*—Parsis Bombay.

4. *The Aryans*—Northern India and several other places.

44. What are the most densely peopled areas?

1. The plain of the Ganges.

2. The Punjab, where lands are under irrigation.

3. The West coast plain—rainfall sufficient.

4. The east coast plain watered partly by rain and partly by irrigation works. (In all these parts, population is about 400 to the Sq. mile.)

45. Name the thinly peopled areas.

1. The Thar desert.

2. Parts of Sind not yet irrigated.

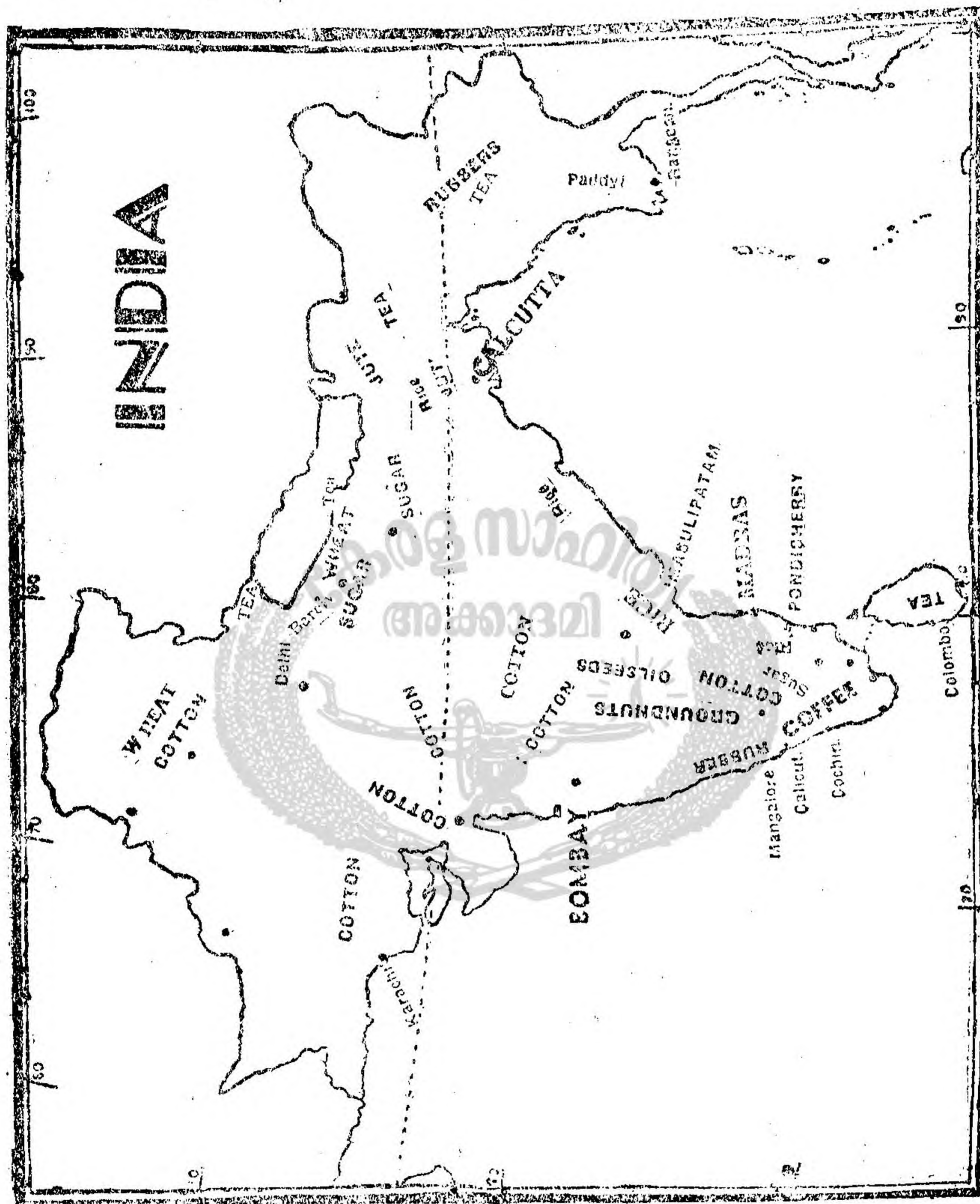
3. The dry barren plateau of Baluchistan.

4. The higher slopes of the Himalayas.

5. The forests and swamps of the Terai and the Sunderbans.

6. The forested hills of Assam and Burma.

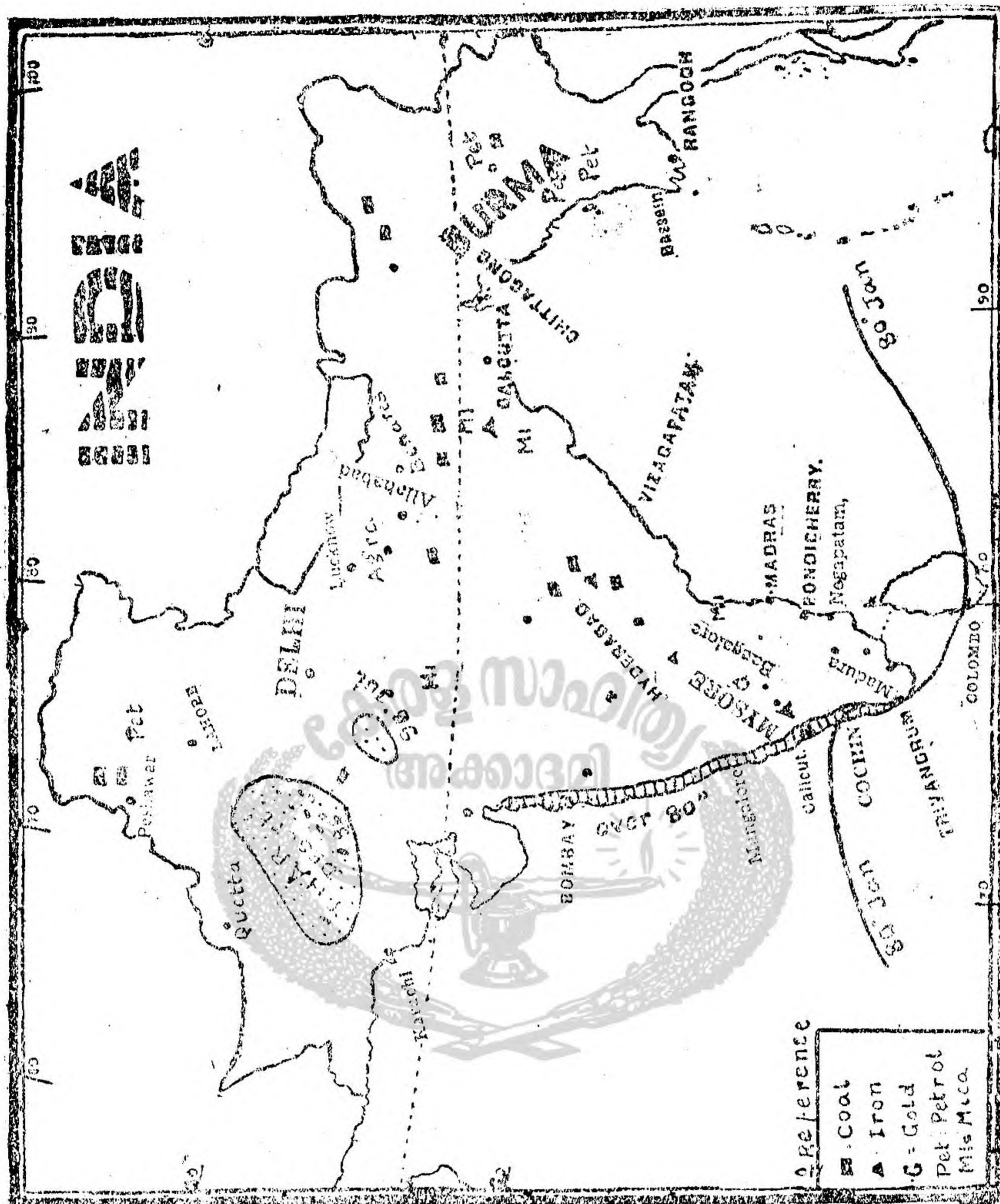
45 (a) In a map of India mark the places where rice, wheat, sugar, jute, barley tea, rubber and coffee are grown.



PEOPLES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

46. Which places are thinly peopled generally?

Places which have low food-producing power, because the soil is thin or poor, or water is scarce, or the land is covered with unhealthy forest or swamp.



47. In a map of India mark :—

- (a) 96° July. Isotherm ; 80° Jan. Isotherm.
- (b) The region of heaviest rainfall in S. India (80 inches.)
- (c) Places where coal, iron, gold, and petroleum are mined.
- (d) Towns—Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Cochin, Mangalore, Trivandrum, Calicut, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Chittagong, Bassein

Rangoon, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow
Delhi, Peshawar, Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore
Bangalore, Vizagapatam.

48. Account for the very dense population in the United Provinces and near the Lower Ganges.

1. This is the most productive land in India.
2. The river and the cities on its banks attract people.
3. The Ganges plain is the greatest highway of Northern India.

49. What is the population of India? What are the various religions followed by the people? What percentage does each sect bear to the total population?

The population is 353 millions.

Hinduism 68%	Muhammadanism 22%,
Buddhism 4%	Christianity 2%,
Sikhs 1%	Jains 3%,

**SURVEY OF PROVINCES AND STATES
(MOUNTAIN STATES.)**

50. What are the chief mountain States? Name the capitals and the occupations and industries in these states.

1. Kashmir :— Sringar, is the capital; it stands in the vale of Kashmir. It is noted for its art, industries, wood-carving, metal work, making of shawls, jewellery, embroidery and other industries

2. Nepal :—Katmandu, capital. The mountain sides are terraced; they look like huge staircases. Rice and jute are cultivated. There are forests on the mountains but they are not accessible. The people are of Rajput origin called Gurkhas. They make excellent soldiers.

3. Bhutan, resembles Nepal. Punaka—capital.

4. The N. W. Frontier Province :—Peshawar is the capital—more fitted for pastoral work than agriculture—grains, vegetables, tobacco and fruits are cultivated—horses, cattle, sheep goats; mules and donkeys are reared. The

Khyber pass, the great road to Afganistan lies above Peshawar.

5. *Baluchistan*—*Quetta* is the capital. The Bolan pass is the easiest route to and from Baluchistan to India. Pastoral work and agriculture are the occupations of the people who are mostly nomads.

THE GREAT PLAIN.

51. What are the provinces lying in the Great plain? Name the chief towns in each and the occupations of the people there.

1. *The Punjab*. It is a level plain. Nature made it a desert. Man has made it an agricultural region. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the people are engaged in agriculture. Other occupations are: wood-carving and silk-weaving. *chief town*: *Lahore* is a great Railway junction and a collecting centre. There are workshops, cotton and oil mills and chemical works; *Amritsar*, the holy city for the Sikhs; *Simla*—hill station for both Delhi and the Punjab governments.

2. *Delhi*—The city and a small area round it form a separate province. *New Delhi* has just been built. It is the capital of India and contains numerous magnificent buildings.

3. *Rajputana*—Much is desert. The Aravalli Hills stand in the centre. It consists of 18 states. In the centre lies the small British state, Ajmer-Merwara. The Agent to the Governor-General resides here. The western part is very dry; villages are found only in cases. Horses, ponies and camels are reared. The east is more fertile. Rainfall is 25 inches. Chief crops are millet, oil-seeds and wheat. *Udaipur*—is a city of white marble palaces. *Jaipur* is called the rose red city.

4. *The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, This is the most densely peopled part of the country. Agriculture is the most important occupation; other industries are weaving, metal work, embroidery. *Towns*: *Lucknow* and *Rampur* produce gold and silver ware; *Benares*—holy city of the Hindus, noted for silk-weaving. *Cawnpore*, a busy industrial town, manufactures woollen goods, leather

goods and cottons; *Agra* on the Jumna is a city of beautiful buildings. The Taj Mahal is the most famous. There are cotton mills and factories for making marble and stone; *Allahabad* is the capital—an educational centre; a confluence town—a focus to roads and railways. *Hardwar*—a sacred town, stands where the Ganges leaves the mountains. *Naini Tal* and *Mussorie* are hill stations. *Mirzapur* manufactures shellac and carpets.

5. *Bihar and Orissa*, Agriculture is important in the northern part which is part of the Ganges plain and in the south, the valley of the Mahanadi; Rice and tobacco are grown; textiles, metal working, lace and steel are the other industries. *Patna*—the capital, once a centre for opium, an important trading station. *Bhagalpur* and *Ranchi* produce textiles and lace; *Cuttack*, metal work; *Jherria*, the centre of coal producing area. *Mayurbhanj*—iron is mined. *Tatanagar*, great steelworks.

6. *Bengal*; agriculture is the most important occupation. Rice, jute, pulses, oil seeds and sugar-cane are the chief crops. Many people are employed in rice mills, paper mills, jute mills and in the manufacture of textiles. coal is mined near *Raniganj* and *Asansol*. *Calcutta* on the Hooghly is the capital and the chief port. *Howrah* opposite Calcutta, a busy industrial town, has jute mills and engineering works. *Dacca*, a centre for the collection and export of jute, oilseeds and hides. *Darjeeling*, a health resort and hill station.

51 (a) Account for the importance of Calcutta.

It is on the Hooghly, 80 miles from the open sea. It commands the entrance to the great plain, the most thickly populated part of the country. It exports the products of agriculture and plantation regions and imports manufactured articles, metal and machinery needed by the inhabitants of the plain. Till 1911 it was the political capital of India. Even now it is the largest city in India.

HILL AND VALLEY PROVINCES

52. What are the provinces included in this?

Assam and Burma.

53. What is the capital of Assam and what are the occupations and products?

Agriculture is carried on in the valley—rice, jute, oil-seeds and other food plants are cultivated. Tea plantations cover the well-drained hill sides.

Shillong is the capital.

✓ (Assam produces half the tea grown in India.)

44. What is the most important part of Burma?

The Irrawaddy valley.

55. What is the vegetation here?

The wet parts are covered with dense evergreen forests. The cultivated land is in the delta and along the main rivers. The chief grain is rice. Paddy fields occupy 2/3 of the cultivated land.

55. a. What are the oil fields in Burma?

Yenangyang, Singu, Minbu, Yehangyat and the Upper Chindwin. Burma produces about 270 million gallons every year.

56. What are the chief towns?

Rangoon is the biggest port. *Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein* are other ports.

Mandalay is the old capital and an inland town.

57. Name the plateau states and provinces with their capitals. What industries are carried on there?

1. *The Central India Agency.* Consists of *Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal.* Grain, tobacco and opium are grown.

2. *The Central Provinces.* Rice, millet, pulses and oil seeds are cultivated. Mining and cotton manufacture are other occupations. *Nagpur—the capital* possesses large cotton mills. *Raipur* has deposits of iron ore. Cotton is manufactured in *Warora.* *Jubbulpore* is noted for oil, cotton and flour mills and marble works.

3. *Hyderabad* is a rain shadow region—Millet is the chief crop. Cotton manufacture is carried on. *Hyderabad* is the capital,

4. Mysore. It has large stores of sandalwood, rosewood, ebony and cedar in the forests. The People are noted for carving in sandalwood and silk manufacture. Many are engaged in coffee plantations. Many more work on the Kolar gold fields. The chief manufactures, textiles, earthenware and soap making are carried on in the cities. Mysore is the capital.

Coorg—a small hill state. Mercara, capital. The Caurery rises here.

MADRAS.

58. What are the natural regions of Madras ?

1. *The West coast region* 2. *The Karmatic plain* forming the Southern part of the East coast. 3. *The Northern Circars, region*, the Northern part of the East Coast and 4. *the Deccan plateau*.

59. Compare the plains in the east and the west.

1. Both are bounded by mountains. The western Ghats form a continuous line of mountains with only one gap (Talgot gap) The eastern Ghats are broken.

2. The eastern plain is broader.

3. The western plain receives more rain than the eastern region.

4. The East coast has rivers which are used for cultivation but there are no rivers on the west coast.

60. What are the products of the agricultural regions in Madras ?

1. *Rice*—in the deltas and valleys and in the western coast.

2. *Millet, maize, pulse, and oil-seeds*—in the dry parts.

61. What are the industries thriving here ?

Cotton manufacture. in the south, in Madura and other places. *Wood-carving* and *metal work* are also carried on,

62. What is Ootacamund ? Where is it ?

It is one of the finest hill stations in India. It is on the Nilgiris at a height of 7,000 ft. above the sea.

63. What is Travancore? Where is it? What are its chief products? What are the occupations of the people?

It is a native state. It lies in the S. W. of India wedged between the Cardamon hills and the sea. It grows pepper, ginger and cardamons. There are cocoanut and rubber plantations. The forest produces teak, rosewood and other timbers. The people are engaged in ivory carving, in making coir-matting and cordage.

BOMBAY.

64. Name the natural regions of Bombay.

1. *Sind*, the lower Indus valley.
2. *Gujarat* including Kathiawar and Baroda.
3. *The west coast region*.
4. *The Deccan Lavas*.

65. How does Bombay differ from Madras?

Bombay is more interested in commerce and manufacture. Many people live in towns. Factory industries have developed in Bombay and other towns, Hydro-electric power is used to drive machinery.

66. Name some industrial towns.

Bombay—Cotton manufacture.

Sholapur Do.

Hubli—Railway workshops

Ahmadabad—Cotton Spinning.

67. Account for the importance of Karachi.

It is the outlet for the cotton and wheat grown in the Punjab. It is connected by rail with the Punjab towns. It is an important air mail station.

68. Why has Bombay become so important?

It is the second city in India and is one of the sea entrances. It stands on an island and has a splendid harbour. It is the chief port of the cotton-growing region. It has much trade in cotton goods and other articles. It is also a passenger port. Travellers can reach Delhi and Calcutta in the shortest time by landing in Bombay. It is

the passenger port for Calcutta and Madras. There are cotton mills in the city. It is connected with all cities by train. Hence it has grown to be the second largest city in India.

AGRICULTURE, PLANTATION, PASTORAL WORK.

69. What are the agricultural crops ?

Wet :—rice, jute, indigo. *dry* : maize, oil-seeds, pulses.

70. What are the plantation products ?

Wet ;—Cocoanut palm, sugar cane, groundnut, opium spices, rubber, tea and coffee.

Dry :—Cotton and date palm.

71. Name the industries and the industrial centres.

1. *Cotton manufacture*—Bombay, Delhi, Cawnpore, Nagpur and Madras.
2. *Leather and woolen*—Cawnpore, Bombay, Madras.
3. *Jute*—Calcutta and Howrah.
4. *Steel industry*—Barakar, Tatanagar.
5. *Lumbering, pulping of timber, manufacture of paper and matches*—Bengal, U. P., Malabar coast and Burma.
6. *Tile works*—Mangalore.
7. *Silk industry*—Benares, Ahmadabad, Trichinopoly and Madura.

TRADE.

72. What are the chief exports and imports of India? Against each article note the name of the country to which it is exported or from which it is imported.

EXPORTS.

1. *Jute* ;—To Scotland, Germany U. S. A. and France. Gunny bags are sent to Britain, U. S. A., South America and the various parts of the British Empire.

2. *Cotton* :—(raw) To Japan, Britain, China, France and other European countries.

3. *Cotton piece goods* :—To Mesopotamia and Persia.

4. *Wheat and rice* :—To Britain and other European countries.

5. *Tea* :—To Britain, the United States, Canada and European countries.

6. *Oil-seeds* :—To Britain, France, Germany, Holland Belgium, Spain and Italy.

7. *Raw Hides and Skin* :—To Germany, the U. S. A. Austria and Italy.

8. *Lac* :—To the U. S. A.

IMPORTS.

Cotton and Woollen goods :—From Britain, Japan,

2. *Motor cars*—The U. S. A, Canada and Britain and Italy.

3. *Steel goods*—Germany, the U. S. A.

4. *Railway engines and plant*—Britain.

5. *Silk goods*—Japan and China.

6. *Sugar*—Java and Mauritius.

7. *Glassware and chemicals*—Great Britain, Germany and Austria ; glass from Japan also.

8. *Petrol*—Burma.

9. *Carpets and dates*—Persia.

SEA PORTS.

73. What are the conditions necessary for the growth of a sea port?

1. A good harbour 2. A well—peopled region behind, producing things for export and requiring articles from other lands. 3. Good means of communication between the port and its hinter-land.

74. What are the chief ports of India? Name their chief exports.

Calcutta—tea, opium, tobacco jute, leather, tinplate.

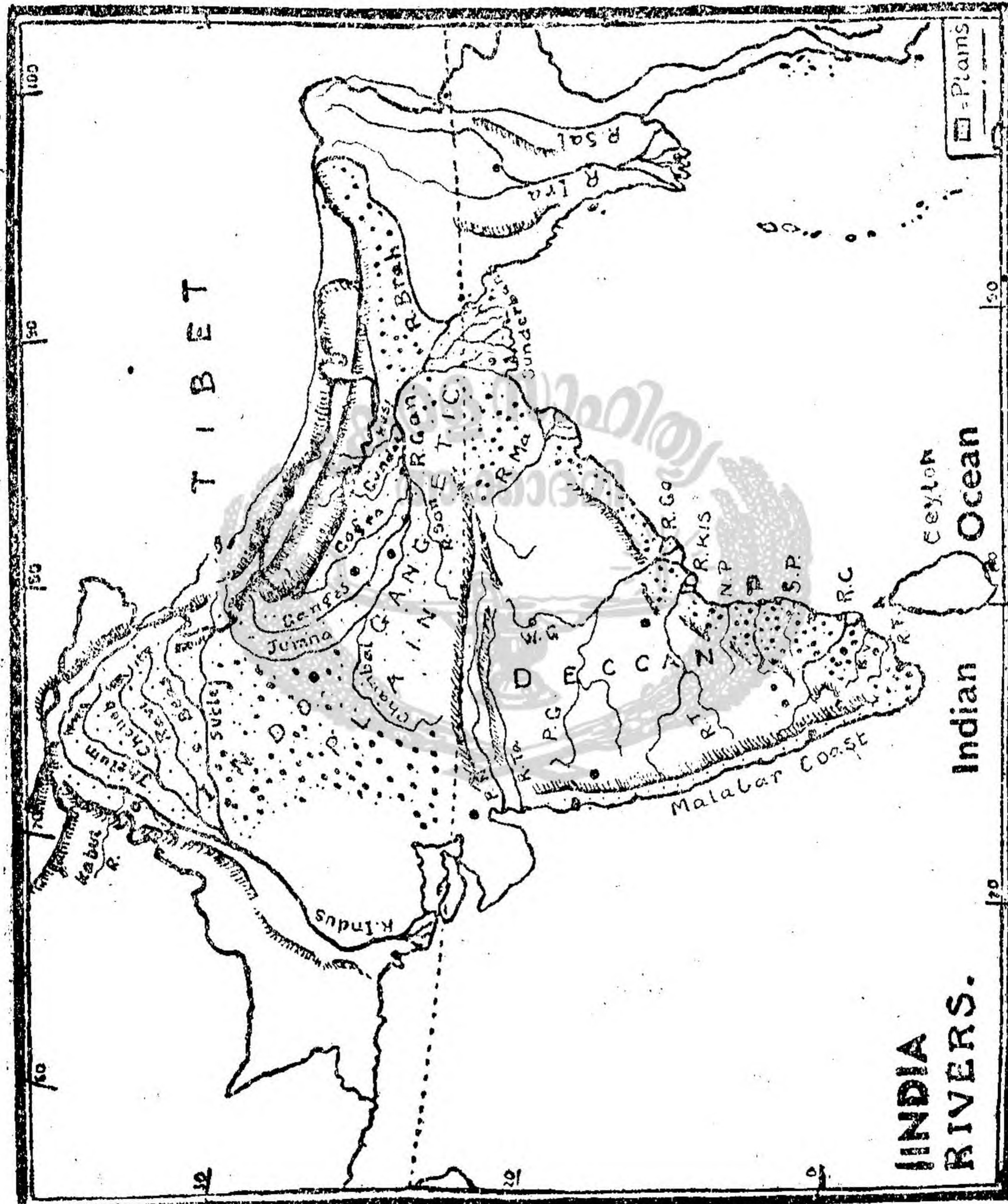
Bombay—Raw Cotton, cotton piece goods.

Madras—Hides, ground nuts, oil seeds and raw cotton.

Karachi—Wheat, cotton.

Rangoon—Rice, petroleum, teak and raw cotton.

74. (a) Mark the important rivers in India in a Map of India.



Reference :—R. Gan=River Ganges ; R. Brah=River
Brahmāputra ; R. Ma=River Mahanadi ; R. Go=River
Godavari ; R. Kis=River Kistna ; R. Tk=River Tunga

badra ; W. G=Wainganga ; P. G=Penuganga ; N. P=North Pennar; P=Palar; S. P=South Pennar; R. C=River Cauvery ; R. V=River Vaigai ; R. T=R. Tambirabarani ; R. N=River Narmada ; R. Ta=River Tapti.

75. Name two ports that are rapidly rising.

Cochin and Vizagapatam.

76. Name the chief railways of India.

1. *The East Indian Railway* from Howrah through Patna and Benares to Allahabad.

2. *The North western Railway* through Lahore across the Punjab to Peshawar. This connects the Punjab towns with Karachi.

3. *The Great Indian Peninsular Railway* from Bombay through the Thal Ghat to the Tapti and Nerbada valley, thence to Jubbulpore and to Allahabad ; then by E. I. R. to Calcutta.

4. *G. I. P.* from Bombay to Nagpur, then by B. N. R. to Calcutta.

5. *Bombay G. I. P. to Raichur* by Bhore Ghat.

6. From here to Madras by *M. and S. M.*

7. *The G. I. P. mail route* from Bombay to Delhi through Itarsi, Bopal, Jhansi and Agra.

8. *Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway* from Bombay to Delhi.

9. *S. I. R.* from Madras to Calicut, Tuticorin and Quilon.

10. Madras to Calcutta via Waltair (B. N. R.)

CEYLON.

77. What are the remains of the last link between India and Ceylon ?

Two islands—Rameswaram and Mannar.

78. Describe the physical features of Ceylon.

It consists of a central mass of mountains surrounded by broad coastal plains.

79. Describe the climate of Ceylon.

The climate is tropical but the sea has an equalising influence. The range of temperature is very small.

80. Ceylon gets rain from both the monsoons. Explain.

The west and the S. Western parts receive rain from the S. W. Monsoon. The N. Eastern coast and the eastern slopes of the mountains get rain from the N. E. monsoon.

81. What are the natural regions of ceylon? Name the products in each.

1. *The hilly country in the centre*—Products—rubber, cocoa, paddy, coffee & tea.

2. *The coastal plain of the east, south and west*—products—rice, cocoanuts, areca nuts, pepper, cinnamon & citronella oil.

3. *The Northern limestone plain*—poor soil and insufficient rainfall—palmyra palm.

82. Why is Colombo a very important seaport?

Its harbour is protected from the force of the S: W. monsoon. It is the principal port of Ceylon and stands on an ocean highway from Europe to the far east. It is an ocean junction. It is the meeting place of several routes. The main route goes to Singapore and China, branches go to Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon and an important route to Australia.

83. Name the exports and imports of Ceylon.

Exports: Tea, rubber and cocoanut products.

Imports: Rice, cotton-goods, coal and sugar.

84. Describe the government of Ceylon.

It is a Crown colony ruled by a governor and an Executive council helped by a Legislative council elected by the people.

85. Where is pearl fishery important?

In the gulf of Mannar it has been important for over 3,000 years.

86. Some of the following statements are true and some, false. Read each carefully. If you think it is true, put 'yes' against it; if you think it is false, put 'no'. No statement is to be regarded as true unless every bit of it is true.

1. Behind the foot hills of the Himalyas there are in many places belts of rather low land called duns composed of sediments and river gravels. (Yes)

2. The Jumna rising in the Vindhya Hills flows past Delhi and Agra and meets the Ganges at Allahabad. (No)

3. The rivers of Northern India are more important than those of Peninsular India. (Yes)

4. Salt is obtained in the form of rock-salt in the Punjab. (Yes)

5. The centre of the Brahmaputra valley in Burma is in the rain-shadow of the Khasi Hills. (No)

6. In times past, India has suffered terribly from famine. (Yes)

7. Rice is grown mainly on flat, alluvial land where there is an abundant rainfall. (Yes)

8. Cotton is a dry region crop and flourishes where the rainfall is above 80 inches. (No)

9. The people of India do not use much milk, and the bullocks are valued more than cows. (Yes)

10. The population in India is mainly rural—the population is densest where agriculture is important. (Yes)

11. In order that people may understand one another, there are a number of common languages which are spoken of or understood by people. (Yes)

12. The province of Bengal consists almost entirely of a vast alluvial plain crowded with people. (Yes)

13. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have a population denser than any other province of India except Bengal. (Yes)

14. The Northern portion of Bombay and Sind is beside

the Kirthar range, which forms the end of the plateau of Baluchistan. Its southern boundary touches Mysore. (Yes)

15. The largest cotton-growing area is in the Madras Presidency. (No)

16. India is the chief producer of jute for manufacturing purposes. (Yes)

17. The coffee plant is said to have been brought to India by a pilgrim from Mecca. (Yes)

18. The date palm likes a hot dry climate and it is the typical tree of the Ganges plain (No)

19. Lac is the special product of India. (Yes)

20. Cottage industries have not died out in India (Yes)

21. The demand for power in factories have led to the development of hydro-electric power scheme. (Yes)

22. Great Britain is the greatest buyer of Indian produce. (Yes)

23. India is mainly a land of primary producers. And so is Britain. (No)

24. Ceylon lies between 5°N and 10°N. (Yes)

25. The warm climate and abundant rainfall are very favourable to tree growth (in Ceylon). (Yes)

26. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture and manufactures. (No)

27. Burmah has a coastal plain which is dry. (No)

28. The Irawaddy is navigable up to Bomo, 900 miles from the sea. (Yes)

29. Mandalay is the chief Buddhist centre in the Indian Empire. (Yes)

30. Ceylon possesses great sources of mineral wealth (No)

87. Into how many provinces is the Indian Empire divided? Name them.

There are 10 Major and 6 Minor provinces. Major : Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier. Minor : Ajmer, Delhi, Coorg

Baluchistan and the Andaman islands. Orissa and Sind have recently been made provinces.

88. How is the rest of India governed?

The rest is governed by native Rajas. Their lands are called Native States.

89. Name some native states.

Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Nabha, Patiala etc.

80. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

1. The state of — is in the southern and highest part of the Deccan. (Mysore).

2. South of the Punjab is Rajputana much of which is— (desert.)

3. The province of Bihar and Orissa lies between 1— and —2.

(1 U. P. 2. Bengal.)

4. The eastern part of Madras is a low 1— 2— backed by broken 3—. The Godavari, the 4—, the 5—, the 6— and other rivers break through the uplands, cross the plain and reach the sea through 7—.

(1. coastal, 2. plain, 3. uplands, 4. Krishna, 5. Pennar, 6. Cauveri, 7. deltas)

5. The crops grown in different regions depended upon 1— conditions. Rice is a 2— crop, and millet is a 3— 4—. Wheat must have a warm dry season for ripening. Summer 5— are injurious to this cereal.

(1. climatic, 2. wet, 3. dry, 4. crop, 5. rains).

6. The plain of the Carnatic, which lies in the south of the Presidency has a 1— climate. Unlike the north of India, it has no 2— season. White people employed in Madras are therefore glad to escape at times to a 3—.

(1=hot 2=cold 3=hill station.)

7. The Ganges basin lies between the end of the plateau of the—and the plateau of Central India. (Himalayas).

8. In some parts of India, rainfall is 1—, varying from year to year. The land must be 2— in other ways. Man makes good Nature's 3— by 4—. The construction of 5—

6— has made real famine a thing of the past in most parts of India.

(1=uncertain, 2=watered. 3=deficiencies, 4=irrigation, 5=Irrigation, 6=works.)

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY

1. Given some reasons to prove that the earth is round.

1. The *eclipse* of the moon is caused by the earth's shadow falling on the moon. The edge of the shadow is round. Round objects alone cast such shadows. So we conclude that the earth is round.

2. When a *ship* sails away from the shore to the open sea, it is noted that the lower part disappears first and the top last. If the earth were flat, the whole ship should appear and disappear at the same time.

3. If we sail due west or east from a particular spot we come back to the point from where we started. This shows that the earth is round.

2. What are the two movements of the earth? What are their effects?

1. *Rotation*. It turns round on its own axis once every day. This causes day and night. One half of the earth alone receives the rays of the sun at a time while the other half is in darkness.

2. *Revolution*. It moves round the sun once every year. It takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete the journey. This is the annual movement.

Note (1) That the earth travels with its axis tilted towards the plane of its orbit to the extent of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. (2) that the axis points towards the same fixed point in space—the Pole Star.

Consequences :—This causes (1) a variation in the length of day and night at all places in the world except the Equator, (2) It produces changes of climate called the seasons.

3. When is the sun in zenith at the Equator ?

On March 21 and September 23. Note on these 2 days all places have 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night. The days are called *Equinoxes*.

4. When is the Sun in Zenith at the Tropics ?

Tropic of Cancer—June 21.

Tropic of Capricorn—Dec. 22.

These are the two days when the sun is farthest from the Equator. This day is called *Solstice*.

5. What is the size of the earth ?

Its diameter is about 8,000 miles and its circumference 25,000 miles.

6. How far is the Sun from the Earth ?

It is 93 millions away from the earth.

7. In what zone do places have the sun in zenith 2 days in the year ?

Torrid zone.

**8. What is the greatest altitude of the Sun
1. at the Arctic circle 2 at the Pole.**

(1) 47° (2) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

9. In what zone is summer a season of long days and short nights and winter, a season of short days and long nights.

The Temperate zone.

10. Which is the place having six month's of continuous night ?

The pole.

11. Definitions to be remembered :

1. *Latitude*—is the angular distance of a place north or south of the Equator. Circles drawn parallel to the Equator are called 'parallels of latitude.'

2. *Longitude* is the distance of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian (*i.e.*, Greenwich). These lines join the two Poles and cut the Equator. They are not parallel to one another. (Vide diagram.)

3. *Prime Meridian*—is the line of longitude passing through Greenwich which is taken as the central Meridian.

4. *Meridian*. (Mid-day) is a line joining any two places having noon at the same time.

5. *The Equator*. The imaginary circle drawn round the globe halfway between the two poles.

6. *The Tropics*. (Turning points).

The Tropic of Cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. and

The Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.

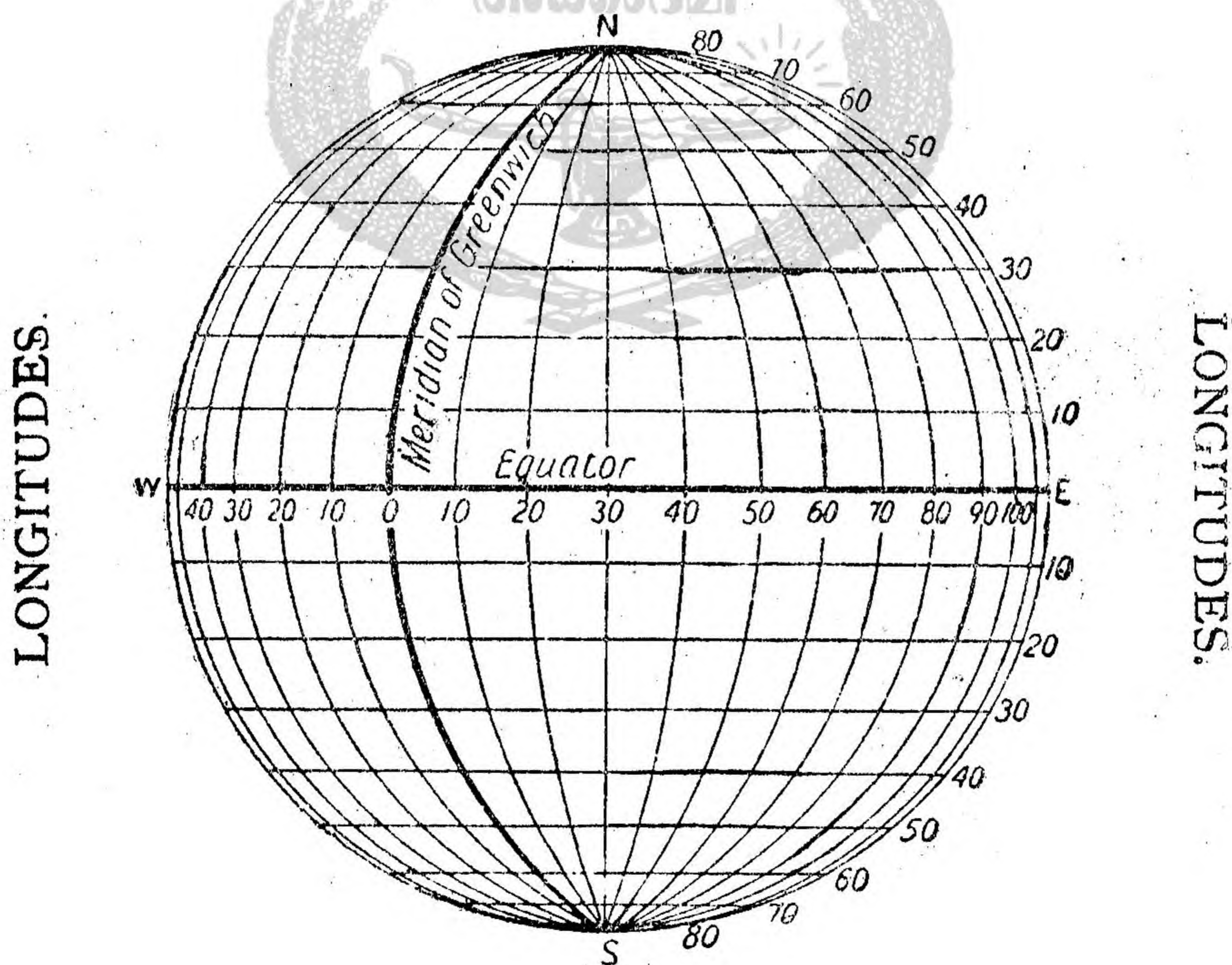
7. *The Arctic circle*. Latitude $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N

8. *The Antarctic circle*. Latitude $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.

9. *The axis of the earth*. An imaginary line joining the North and South Poles through the centre of the earth.

10. *The North and South Poles*. The earth turns round in such a way that there are two points which really do not move. These are the North and South Poles.

LATITUDES.



Note the following:—

Latitude. The utmost limit is 90° N—N. Pole ; 90° S—S. Pole.

Longitude. The Utmost limit 180° E and 180° W (East of Greenwich, West of Greenwich). 180° E and 180° W are one and the same line called the Inter-National Date Line.

12. What are Local and Standard Times? What is Indian Standard time?

The *local time* of a place is the hours counted from the time the sun crosses the meridian of that place. For example 2 p.m. (local time) means the sun passed the meridian of that place 2 hours before. Note that each country has its own local time. To secure uniformity of clock time, a meridian near the middle of the country is chosen and noon for the whole country occurs when the sun is on that meridian. This time is called the *Standard Time*. The Indian Standard Time is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. fast on Greenwich time. It is legal noon in all parts of India when the sun is on meridian $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.

13 Note that we can calculate and find out the difference in time between two places, if their longitude and time in one place are given.

A 90° E—Noon

B 45° E ? D 120° E—?

C 75° E ?

One degree of longitude represents ~~15~~ 4 minutes. If the time at A is noon, it must be $45 \times 4 = 180$ minutes earlier i.e., 3 hours less 9 a.m. at B. At C, it must be $15 \times 4 = 60$ minutes earlier i.e., 11 a.m. At D, it must be $30 \times 4 = 120$ minutes fast on time A i.e. 2 p.m.

14. Name the high pressure and low pressure regions of the world.

1. The Equatorial belt of low pressure.
2. Belt of High Pressure near the Tropic of Cancer.
3. Belt of High Pressure near the Tropic of Capricorn.

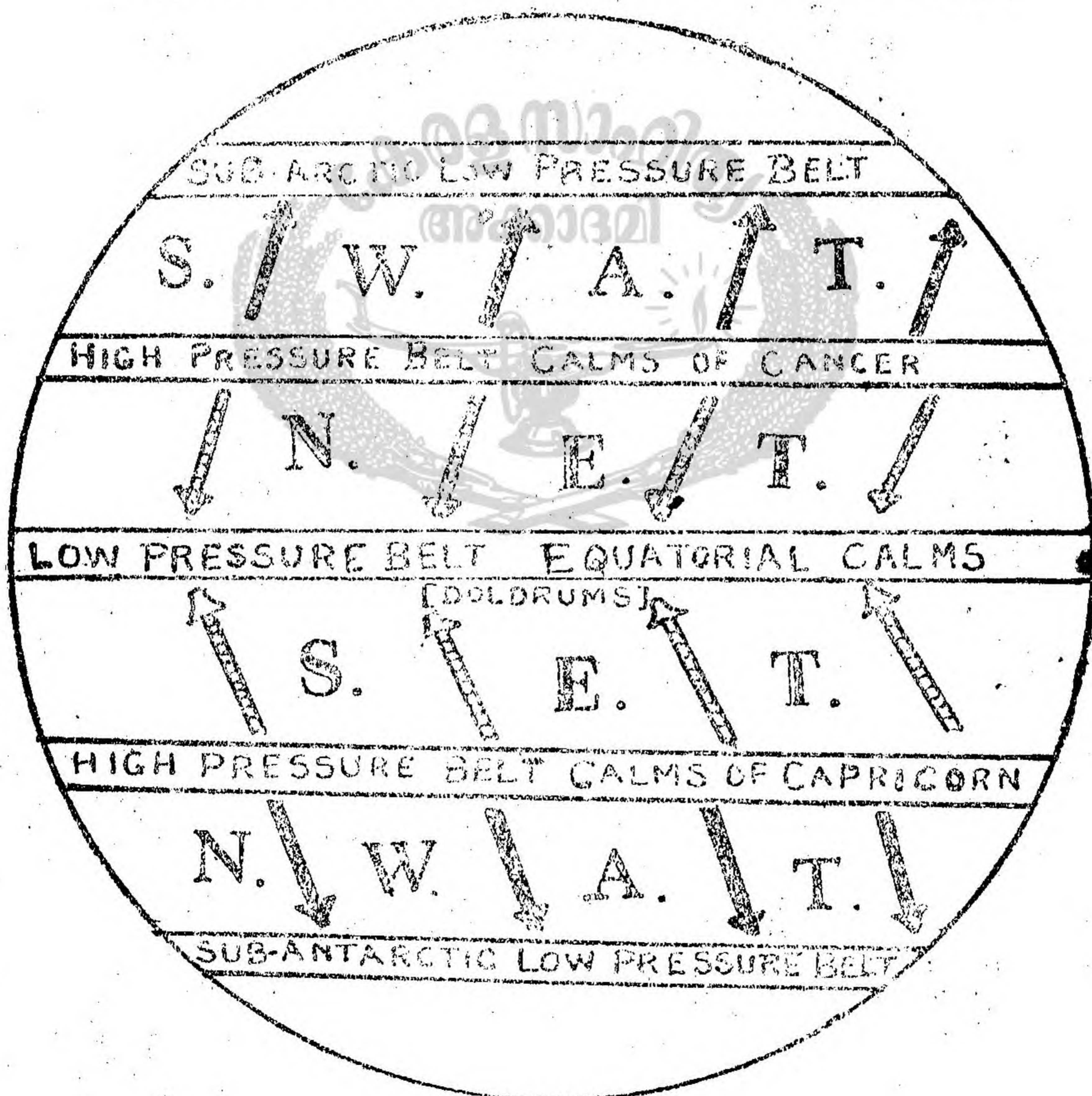
4. Sub-Arctic belt of low Pressure.
5. Sub-Antarctic belt of low pressure.

(Vide diagram below.)

15. What are the constant winds of the world?

1. The N. E. Trades blowing from the Tropic of Cancer to the Equator.
2. The S. E. Trades blowing from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Equator.
3. The S. W. Anti-Trades blowing from the Cancer region to the Arctic-low pressure belt.
4. The N. W. Anti Trades blowing from the Capricorn region to the Antarctic low pressure belt.

Diagram to show winds and Pressure belts.



Note, that as the sun travels, the *heat equator i.e.*, the line joining places having the highest temperature also moves. Consequently the belts of calms and constant winds shift a few degrees north during the northern summer, and a few degrees south during the southern summer.

16. What are monsoon winds?

These are winds that blow during certain months of the year only for eg. the N. E. monsoon in India blowing in Nov. Dec. and Jan. and the S. W. monsoon blowing in June, July, August and September.

17. What are the effects of ocean currents?

1. Their influence upon climate is very great. Currents which go from lower to higher latitudes bring warm water to the cool seas. The cold places are made milder. Similarly cold currents bear ice bergs into warm regions and lessen the warmth there.

2. Warm currents bring rain.

3. Cold currents have a drying effect on climate.

4. The meeting of a cold and a warm current causes fog.

18. Give some examples to show the effect of ocean currents on climate.

1. The coast of Norway is free from ice on account of the warm North Atlantic Drift but the Baltic sea is frozen in winter.

2. The St. Lawrence is frozen but the west coast of North America is free from ice for the warm North Pacific drift flows here.

3. New York has a temperature below freezing point in January but some places on the same latitude have a higher temperature.

19. What are the factors that determine the climate of a place?

1. Latitude, 2. Altitude, 3. Nearness to sea, 4. Ocean current, 5. Position and direction of mountain ranges, 6. Prevailing winds, 7. Soil.

20. What are the various kinds of rain ?

1. *Relief rains*—caused when wind meets a mountain system. e.g. the Western Ghats; the Rockies; the Andes.

2. *Convection rains*—caused by moisture-laden air being sucked up into the 'convection currents' i.e., the ascending air currents of heated regions—rain in the equatorial regions.

3. *Cyclonic rain*—rain brought by cyclones (wind systems that travel.)

21. Some definitions to remember.

1. *Roaring Forties*. In the southern hemisphere where there are new land areas to interfere with the winds, the westerlies are very steady and strong. They are therefore called the 'Brave West winds.' The latitudes they blow over are called 'The Roaring Forties.'

2. *Doldrums*. In the equatorial region between 5° N. and 5° S, the movement of the air is vertical and there is a calm area. This region is called the Equatorial belt of calms or Doldrums.

3. *The calms of cancer and capricorn*. The high pressure regions of two tropics are regions of no wind. They are called 'calms.'

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

✓ 1. **ALLUVIUM**—Fine mud deposited by rivers making lands fertile.

2. **ANTIPODES**—Places on the surface of the earth situated exactly opposite to each other.

✓ 3. **ARTESIAN WELLS**—Wells (holes) dug out in earth from which under-ground water rushes out so called because such a well was first sunk in a place called 'Artois'

4. **ATOLLS**—Circular islands not very high above sea level built by coral insects.

✓ 5. **BUFFER STATE**—A small country situated between two powerful countries lessening chances of collision between the two.

6. CANYONS—Deep narrow steep-sided valley cut by rivers.

7. CAPE—An irregular coastline jutting into the ocean to form a head land.

8. CAMPOS—Tropical grasslands in South America to the south of the Amazon.

9. CHINOOK WINDS—Warm dry winds blowing on the leeward side of the Rockies. They make the land warm.

10. CONIFEROUS TREES—Bearing fruits like cones—fir and pine.

11. CARAVAN—Company travelling together for safety in the past. (camel-caravan in the desert.)

12. CRATER—The mouth of a volcano.

13. CORDILLERAS—Name given by the Spaniards to mountains in America—The Rockies and the Andes.

14. CONTINENTAL CLIMATE—Climate of places far away from the sea, very hot in summer and very cold in winter.

15. CONTOUR LINE—A line in a map passing through points at the same height above sea level.

16. DECIDUOUS TREES—Trees which shed their leaves in autumn other-wise called broad-leaved forests with the oak, the elm and the beech.

17. DELTA—The triangular piece of land formed at the mouth of a river formed by the deposit of silt and enclosed by distributaries.

18. DENUDATION—The process of wearing away of rocks by water and by atmospheric action.

19. DESERT. A Boundless waste of sand, waterless and un-inhabited.

20. EROSION—Eating up or wearing away of rocks by frost, rain, river, sea, winds and other natural forces.

21. ESTUARY—The wide mouth of a river at the place where it meets the sea.

22. **FAULT**—A crack or opening in the surface of the earth along which rocks are displaced in a vertical position.

23. **FIORDS**—Long, narrow, deep openings of the sea jutting into the land with rocky banks.

24. **FOLD MOUNTAIN**—Ranges of mountains formed by strata of earth pushed out.

25. **GEYSERS**—Hot springs from which water sprouts high into the air.

26. **GULF**—An inlet of the sea into land with a narrow mouth.

27. **GULF STREAM**—A current of warm water flowing from the gulf of Mexico across the Atlantic ocean to the western part of Europe.

28. **HEMI-SPHERE**—One half of the terrestrial globe.

29. **HIGH ISLANDS**—Islands built up by volcanic materials thrown out during eruption eg. Fiji islands, Hawaii islands.

30. **HINTERLAND**—Fertile area behind a port through which its exports and imports pass.

31. **HORSE LATITUDES**—High pressure belts between 30° and 35° of latitude N. or S.

32. **ISOBARS**—Lines passing through places having the same atmospheric pressure.

33. **ISOHYETS**—lines joining places having the same quantity of rain.

34. **ISOTHERMS**—Lines connecting places with the same temperature.

35. **INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE**— 180° E and 180° W are the same. Sailors when crossing the line add one day, if they sail east and subtract one day if they go

36. **IRRIGATION**—Storing water and using it for raising crops is known as irrigation.

✓ 37. KAROOS—The land between the coastal plain and the high plateau in S. Africa rises in terraces. These are called Karoos.

38. LAGOONS—Shallow water near the coast separated by sand banks.

✓ 39. LAVA—Molten rocky mass which a volcano pours out through its mouth.

40. LLANOS—Tropical grasslands in the Orinoco basin in S. America.

41. LOESS—Soft yellow mud, very fertile, found in the basin of the Hoang Ho in North China.

✓ 42. LOW ISLANDS—Coral islands (atolls) built in the Pacific ocean e.g., Marshall, Gilbert, Cook and Society islands.

✓ 43. MANDATORY STATE—Territory handed over to the management of another power by the League of Nations.

44. MARITIME CLIMATE—(Oceanic) climate made equable by the influence of the sea. The range of temperature is small.

45. MORAINES—Stores and rocks deposited at the end of the glacier when the ice melts.

✓ 46. OASES—Fertile spots in the desert. Here are wells and springs. Villages grow and the date palm thrives.

✓ 47. PAMPAS—Temperate grasslands in Argentina—South America.

48. PRAIRIES—Temperate grasslands in North America.

✓ 49. RAIN SHADOW AREA—Region lying on the leeward side of a mountain range and so dry.

50. RIVERINA—The richest part of the central plains of Australia watered by the Murray and its tributaries.

51. RIVIERA—The Coast round the gulf of Genoa—Italy—with a charming and pleasant climate.

✓ 52. **RANGE OF TEMPERATURE**—The difference between the maximum and minimum temperature of a place.

53. **REFRIGERATING CHAMBER**—A room for keeping things cool (fresh) by means of ice.

✓ 54. **RIFT VALLEY**—"A valley between two parallel faults caused by the sinking down of earth" e.g., Rhine valley.

✓ 55. **SAVANNA**—Tropical grasslands in Africa and Australia.

✓ 56. **SCRUBLAND**—A region having vegetation intermediate between the desert and the Steppe. (borders of the desert)

57. **SELVES**—Tropical forests of the Amazon basin—South America.

58. **SHOTTS**—Shallow lakes in the Atlas region in Africa.

59. **SIERRAS**—Chains of jagged mountains on either side of a table land.

✓ 60. **STEPPES**—Temperate grasslands in Eurasia.

✓ 61. **SUNDERBANS**—Marshy jungles in the fringe of the Ganges delta.

✓ 62. **Taiga**—Coniferous forests in Asia.

63. **TELL**—The Coastal plain between the Atlas mountains and the sea in Africa.

✓ 64. **TERAI**—Swampy jungles at the foot of the Himalayas.

✓ 65. **TUNDRA**—the snow-covered plains round the Arctic ocean where only mosses and lichens grow.

66. **VELD**—Temperate grassland region in the plateau of South Africa.

✓ 67. **VOLCANO**—Burning mountain from the top of which (Crater) smoke and fire and at times masses of lava and ashes come out.

✓ 68. **WATERSHED**—The line of separation between waters flowing to different rivers, or basins.

69. ZENITH—The point in the heavens vertically above the observer.

70. KOPJES—Flat-topped hills in the Veld rising abruptly from the surface of the plateau.

What is the effect of altitude on climate ?

The higher we go, the cooler it is. Temperature falls as we ascend. For every 300 ft. ascent, there is a fall of 1° F.

What is the effect of height on pressure ?

The pressure also gets less as we go up. It falls at the rate of 1 inch per 1000 ft.

WORLD GENERAL

1. Name the currents of the Atlantic ocean. How do they affect the climate of the countries near which they flow ?

1. The *cold Benguela current* (a branch of the West wind drift) flows along the west coast of Africa—cools the coast.

2. Then it turns into the *South Equatorial current*.

3. The *Brazil current* warms the east coast of Brazil

4. The *North Equatorial*, along the northern coast of S. America into the Gulf of Mexico.

5. The *Gulf stream*, a warm current warming the southern part of the eastern coast of North America.

6. The *North Atlantic drift* flows right across the Atlantic and keeps the coasts of the British Isles and N. W. Europe warm.

7. The *Arctic current* (cold) flows along the coast of Greenland.

8. The *cold Labrador current* along the coast of New foundland and the northern part of the east coast of North America. This forms the *cold wall* between America and the Gulf Stream, and helps to keep the east coast comparatively cold.

2. What are the currents of the Pacific ?

1. The *Peruvian or Humboldt current*, (cold) along the western shores of S. America.

2. *The East Australian or New South Wales current* (warm) along the eastern shores of Australia.

3. *The warm Japan current or Kuro Siwo* flows along the eastern shores of Japan.

4. This turns into the *North Pacific drift*—keeps the coast of Western Canada warm.

5. *The cold Kurile current*, from the sea of Okhotsk and Behring strait towards the north of Japan.

(Vide World map on currents.P. 198)

3. Name the currents of the Indian ocean

1. *The West Australian current*, a cold current, flows along the shores of West Australia.

2. This passes into the *S. Equatorial* current.

3. A branch of 2 flows along the east coast of Africa—*The Agulhas current* (warm).

4. *The Warm Somali current*, along the north east coast of Africa.

5. *The S. W. Monsoon drift*, towards India.

6. *The N. E. Monsoon drift* in the Bay of Bengal.

4. What are the characteristics of the Tundra and the Ice cap region ?

The ice cap lies near the Poles. They are covered with snow and ice always—vegetation and animal life are impossible. Such regions include the interior of Greenland, the islands to the north of Canada and the Antarctic continent.

1. **POSITION**—The Tundra lies round the Arctic ocean—No Tundra in the Southern hemisphere, because there is no land in the latitude where the Tundra should lie.

2. **CLIMATE**—Winter is long and severe ; summer, warm enough to make plants grow.

3. **VEGETATION**—Mosses, lichens and short berry-bearing plants.

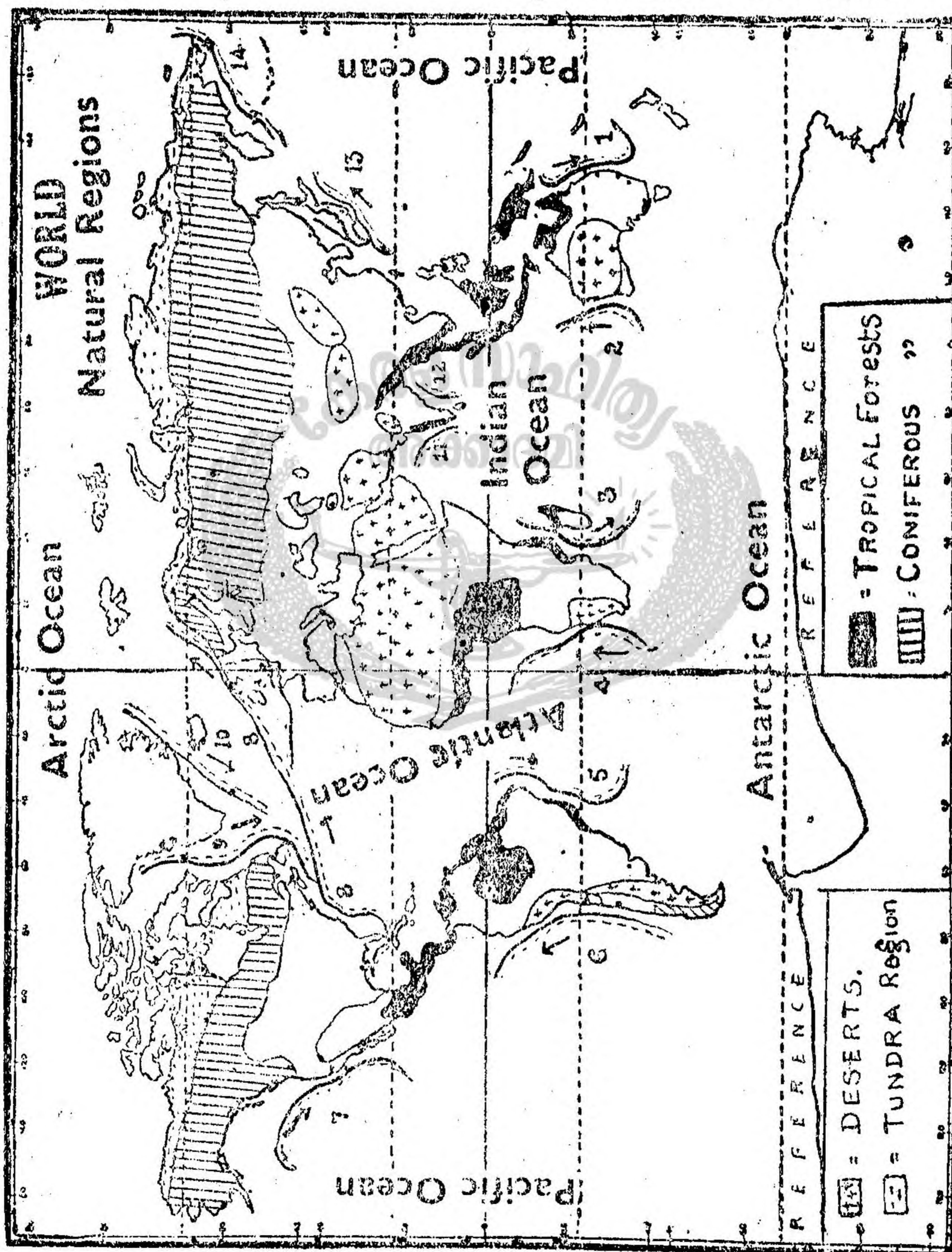
4. **ANIMALS**—The reindeer in Eurasia, the moose and musk ox in Canada.

5. COUNTRIES—North Canada and north of Eurasia.

6. OCCUPATIONS—The Eskimos live on seal, blubber and fish in winter and in summer they hunt caribou and musk oxen. The Lapps have herds of reindeer. They provide milk and meat and skins for clothing.

(Vide Natural Regions map below.)

(a) **World Natural Regions and currents.**



*Reference :—*1=North South Wales current (warm)
 2=West Australian current (cold). 3= Mozambique current (warm). 4=Benguela current (cold). 5=Brazilian current (warm). 6=Peruvian or Humboldt current (cold). 7=North Pacific current (warm). 8=Gulf Stream current (warm) 9=Labrador current (cold). 10=Arctic current (cold). 11=S. W. Monsoon Drift (warm) 12=N. E. Monsoon Drift (warm). 13=Kuro Siwo current (warm). 14=Kurile current (cold).

5. What are the characteristics of the cold temperate forests ?

They are called Coniferous forests.

1. POSITION—South of the Tundra between the Arctic circle and 60° N in Europe and 45°N in America. No such forests in the S. Hemisphere.

2. CLIMATE—Short summers. Long cold winters with some rain.

3. VEGETATION—Trees have needle-shaped leaves. They bear cone-shaped fruits. Chief trees are pine, fir, spruce and larch. Wood is rich in resin.

4. ANIMALS—Fur-bearing animals like the squirrel, sable, ermine, black fox, and bear are found.

5. OCCUPATIONS—Lumbering, timber industries (making doors and window frames), hunting fur-bearing animals, pulping and paper-making, manufacture of matches and packing cases.

6. COUNTRIES—Siberia in Asia. Canada in North America, Norway, Sweden, Finland and N. Russia in Europe.

6. Describe the broad-leaved forests.

These are otherwise called Cool-Temperate Deciduous forests.

1. POSITION—In the northern hemisphere between latitudes 45° and 60°. —near the sea in the wettest part of the temperate regions.

2. CLIMATE—Warm with good rainfall.

3. **VEGETATION**,—Broad leaved trees like the oak, elm, ash, beech and maple yield hard timber. Fruit trees like the apple, pear, plum and cherry. Now agriculture carried on crops include wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and sugar—beet.

4. **ANIMALS**—Sheep and cattle.

5. **OCCUPATIONS**—agriculture and dairy-farming.

6. **COUNTRIES**—*Europe*; British Isles, France, Belgium, Holland and Central Europe. *N. America*; British Columbia, eastern Canada and N. E. United States. *Asia*; Japan and N. E. China. *Australia*; S. E. Australia and New Zealand; *S. America*, S. Chile. Africa S. E. coast.

7. Describe the Temperate grassland.

POSITION—North and south of the Equator between 25° and 35° in the rain-shadow regions.

CLIMATE, continental climate—with hot summers and cold winters, great range of temperature; low rainfall, winter ground covered with snow.

VEGETATION—grass very luxuriant in some places.

ANIMALS—horse, camel, bison and other swift-footed grass-eating animals. Wolf and other animals preying on these animals.

OCCUPATIONS—rearing of animals like cattle, sheep; agriculture in places which are irrigated (wheat cultivation).

COUNTRIES—Eurasia—steppes; Canada—prairies; S. America—pampas; Africa—veld; Australia—Downs.

8. Describe the Mediterranean lands.

1. **POSITION**—North and south of the Equator between 30° and 45°.

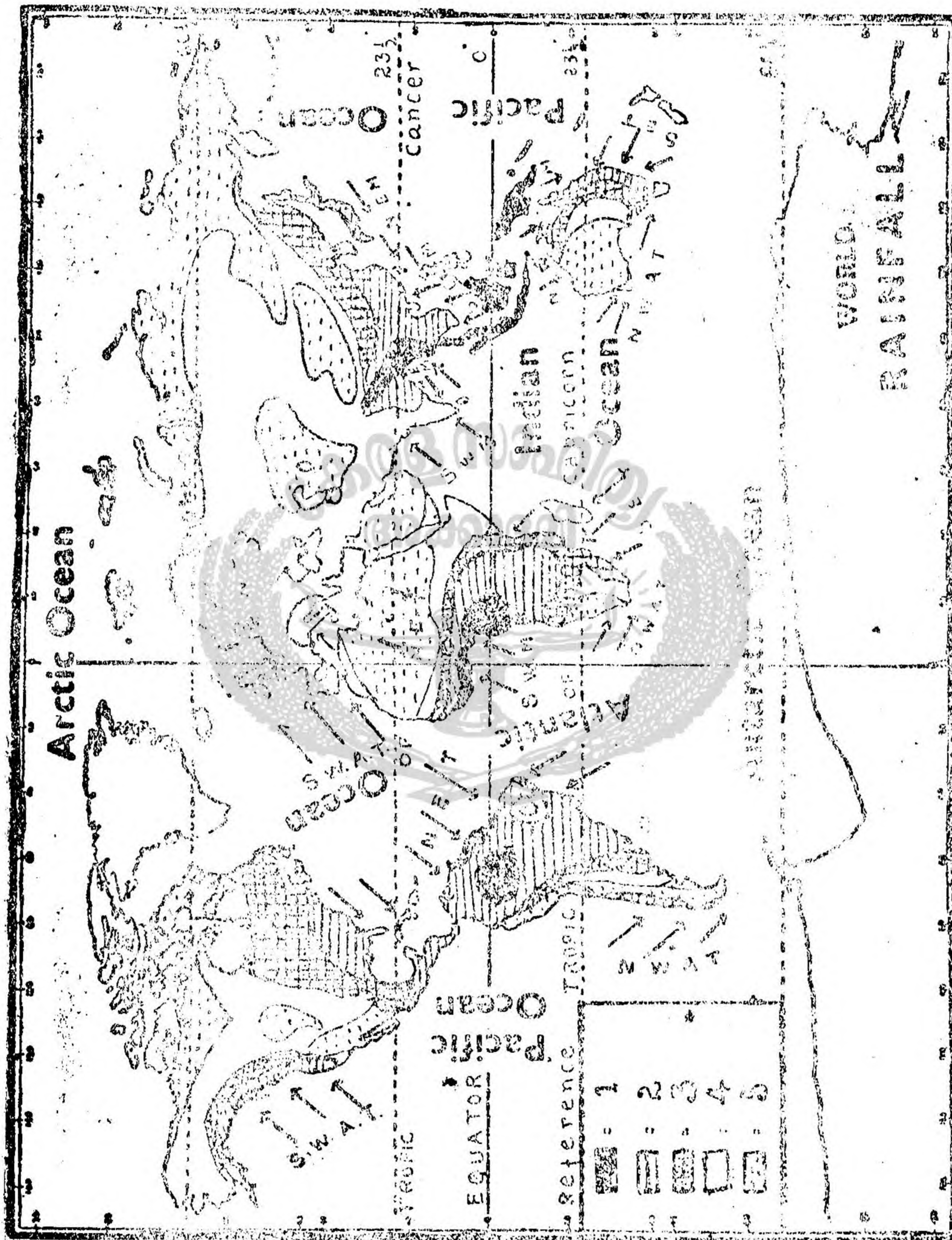
2. **CLIMATE**—Sub tropical western margin region; warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters.

3. **VEGETATION**—Ever-green trees like the olive; fruits like oranges, grapes and lemons; wheat and mulberry trees.

4. **OCCUPATIONS**—Fruit growing, wheat cultivation wine-making, silk manufacture and fruit-canning.

5. COUNTRIES—Upper California, Middle Chile, S. W. of Cape Colony, South West Australia, S. Australia, Victoria and the countries on the Mediterranean coast.

(a) Draw a map of the world and mark therein the mean annual rainfall.



Reference :—1= Above 80 inches. 2= 40 to 80 inches
3= 20 to 40 inches. 5= Under 10 inches.

9. Describe the desert lands of the world.

1. POSITION—*Hot deserts; Northern hemisphere;* on either side of the Tropic of cancer. The Sahara; (Africa); Arabia, central Persia and The Thar desert of India; Mexico in North America. *Southern hemisphere;* on either side of the Tropic of capricorn. Kalahari in South Africa; the great Australian desert; Peru and North Chile in South America; *Cool Temperate; North-hemisphere;* North of the Himalayas from Manchuria in the east to the Caspian sea in the west, and Colorado in N.America. *Southern hemisphere;* Patagonia in the Argentine republic.

2. CLIMATE—dry region with rocky or sandy soil.

3. VEGETATION—scrub on the borders of deserts, thorny plants like cactus or acacia; date palm in oases;

4. ANIMALS—the ostrich and the camel.

5. OCCUPATIONS—nomadic life, caravan trade in dates, camel hair, ostrich feathers and skins.

10. Describe the Equatorial forests and the Tropical grasslands.

1. POSITION—hot wet evergreen forests between 5° N. and 5° S,—grasslands on either side of these forests.

2. CLIMATE—in the forest region; rainfall above 80 inches; temperature above 80°. In the tropical grassland region, the climate is hot and wet; the rain follows the sun (Sudan type).

3. VEGETATION—dense luxuriant trees in the forest region; grass and shrubs in the grasslands.

4. ANIMALS—elephants, snakes and monkeys in the forests and grass-eating animals like the zebra, giraffe and the antelope and also flesh-eating animals like the lion and the leopard.

5. OCCUPATIONS—in the forest; collection of forest products like ivory, rubber, palm oil and cocoa are grown now. In the tropical grasslands hunting, agriculture and cattle-rearing.

6. **FORESTS**—The Congo basin, Guinea coast in Africa; the Amazon basin in S. America; Malay peninsula and the East Indies in Asia; *grass*.—Savannas of Africa; the Llanos and Campos of S. America; the Savannas in Australia.

11. Describe the monsoon lands.

1. **POSITION AND COUNTRIES**—All the countries of S. E. Asia, south-east of a line drawn from the mouth of the Indus to Korea. *Tropical*, India, Indo-China and Southern China and the Philippines. *Temperate*—Northern China, Korea and Japan.

2. **CLIMATE**—Hot and wet; Rainfall 40 to 100 inches.

3. **VEGETATION AND ANIMALS** :—*Tropical* forests of teak and sal; rice, maize, millet, coffee, bananas, cotton and indigo; cattle. *Temperate*; broad-leaved and deciduous trees; rice, wheat, barley, beans and maize.

4. **OCCUPATIONS**—agriculture and plantation work; rearing of domestic animals.

12. Describe the islands of the Pacific.

1. **POSITION**—On either side of the Equator from the S. E. Asiatic and east Australian coasts, two-thirds of the way to America, in groups, in lines, or singly.

2. **KINDS OF ISLANDS**—(a) *Continental*, remnants of a continent which once stretched farther eastwards than the present—Australia like New Zealand and New Caledonia (b) *Low islands* built by coral insects, seldom higher than 12 ft. above sea level *e. g.*, The Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert, Cook and Society islands. (c) *High islands*, volcanic in origin, *e. g.*, The New Hebrides, the Fiji islands, the Samoan islands and Hawain islands.

3. **CLIMATE**—monsoon or equatorial, moderated by sea.

4. **VEGETATION**—mountains clothed with forest; lowlands overspread with rice-fields and plantations of coffee, bananas, sugar-cane and pine apple. Cocoanuts in all islands esp. low.

5. **OCCUPATION**—agriculture and plantation work.

13. Describe the High mountain and plateau lands.

1. **COUNTRIES**—Regions lying near the high mountains like the Rockies, Andes, Himalayas, Alps and others; Arabia, Asia Minor, Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet in Asia; Switzerland and the plateaus of Mediterranean countries in Europe; Rocky mountain region in N. America; Peru and Chile in S. America.

2. **CLIMATE**—depends on height; varies from tropical to arctic.

3. **VEGETATION**—corresponds to the climatic regions.

4. **OCCUPATIONS**—Pastoral work and agriculture and hunting.

14. Describe the industrial regions of Europe.

1. **POSITION**—between parallels 50° and 55°, extending from England to Poland.

2. **NAMES OF COALFIELDS**—(a) The British industrial areas like Scottish, North England, Midlands and S. Wales coalfields. (b) The Franco-Belgian. (c) the Ruhr (d) the Saxony and Czech-Slovakian (e) the Silesian.

3. **MANUFACTURES**—all possible articles of iron, steel, copper, machinery, pottery, glassware and leather goods.

4. **OTHER INDUSTRIAL AREAS**—coalfield near Moscow; Lyons in the Rhone valley, silk manufacture.

15. What are the industrial regions in North America?

1. **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** (a) The Pittsburg area of the upper Ohio basin (b) the Southern Appalachian coalfield (c) the belt along the Southern shores of the great lakes (d) the manufacturing areas of New England (for details see answer to questions 81 to 85, North America)

2. **CANADA**—No industrial areas to compare with those of U. S. A. In towns like Toronto and Winnipeg; agricultural machinery is made.

16. What are the characteristics of the British Empire ?

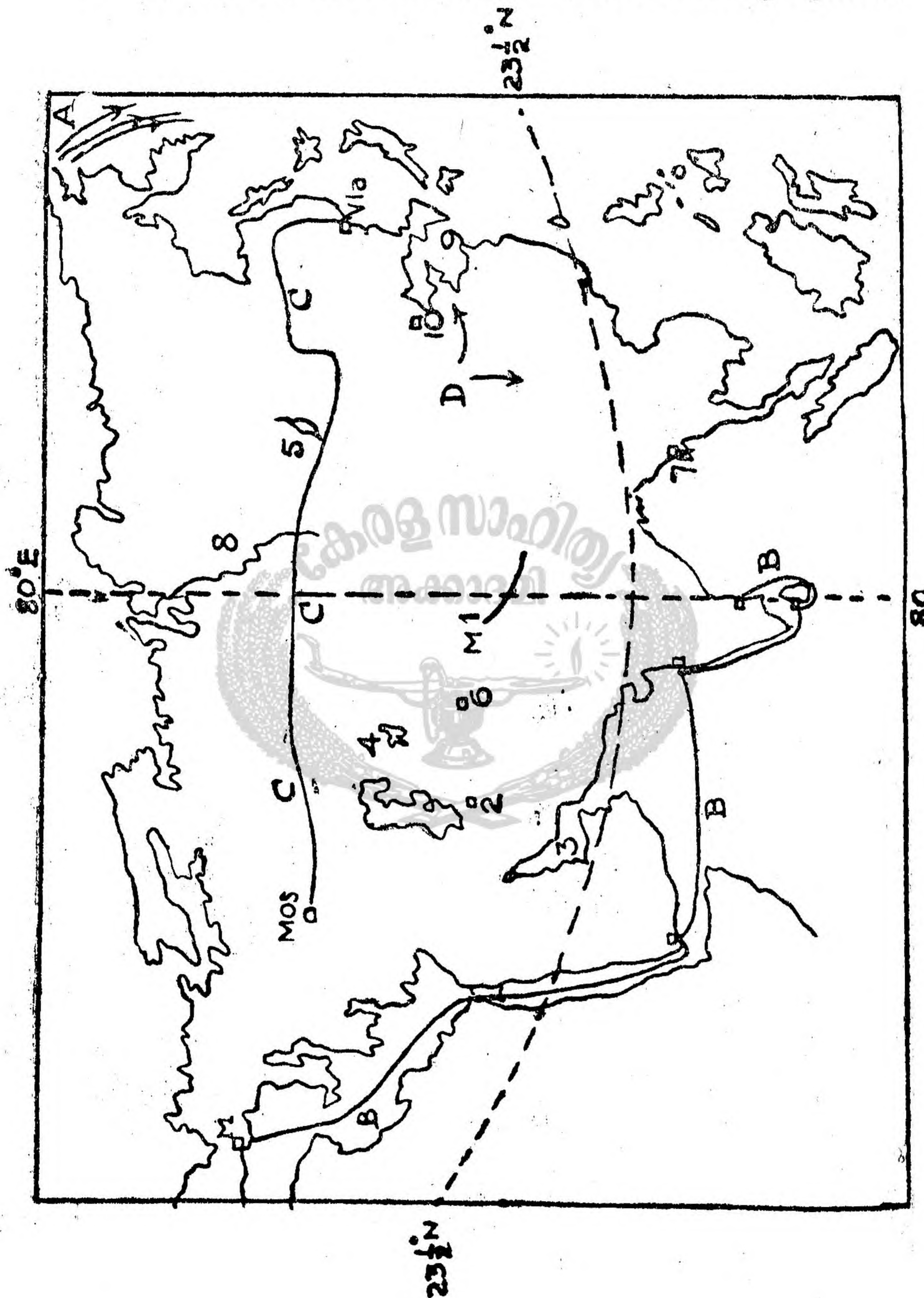
It consists of many isolated territories of all shapes and sizes varying from the three and three quater million square miles of Canada to the two square miles of Gibralter. It is scattered all over the globe from the Arctic to the Antarctic and from farthest east to farthest west.

There are found with it every type of scenery, from the snow capped peaks of the Himalayas to the sun-baked plains of Australia ; every type of climate, from the hot and steamy Gold Coast to the biting cold of Northern Canada ; every type of plant ; every useful mineral ; and every type of humanity.



SPECIMEN PAPER, GEOGRAPHY

I Write in the answer book 10 Geographical



names corresponding to the 10 numbers marked on the map.

1=Mount Karakoram, 2=Tehran, 3=The Persian Gulf
4=The Aral Sea, 5=Baikal, 6=Khokhand, 7=Rangoon,
8=Yenisei, 9=The Yellow sea, 10=Peking.

I (a) Insert the following on the accompany map:

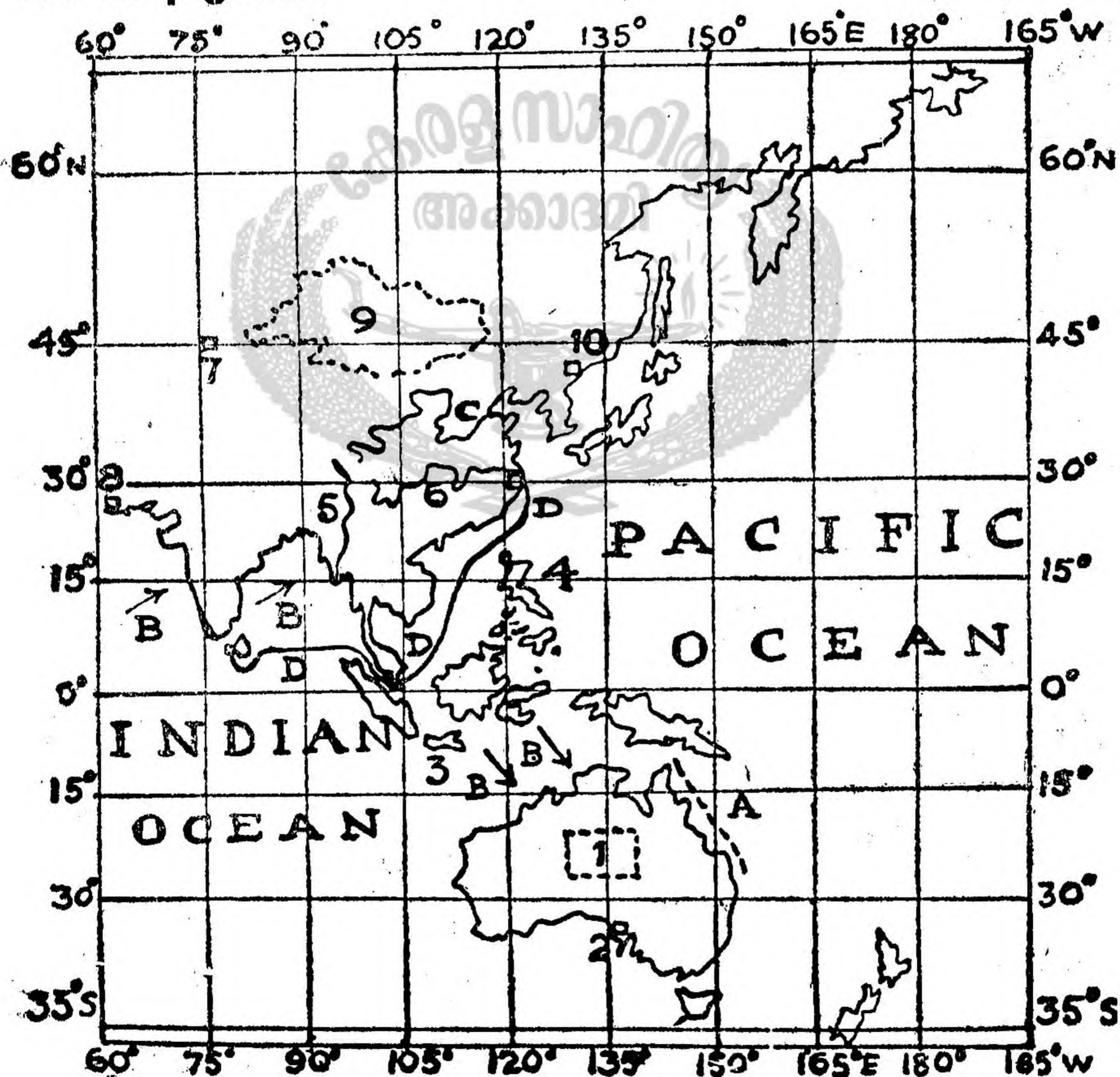
A=Course and direction of a cold current.

B=Sea route from Madras to Marseilles.

C=Land route from Moscow to Vladivostok.

D=Direction of winds in North China in January.

II (a) Write in your answer book the names of Geographical features represented by 1 to 10 on the map given.



1=Central Australia, 2=Adelaide, 3=Java, 4=Philippine Island, 5=... Yangtse kiang, 7=Kashgar, 8=Karachi 9=Mongolia, 10=Vladivostok,

11(b) Mark the following in the Map.

A=The Great Barrier reef.

B=The direction of summer winds over N. W. Australia and India.

C=River Hoang Ho.

D=Searoute from Colombo and Shanghai.

3 (a) When captain Scott reached latitude 80° S. how far was he from the South Pole ?

(10=69½ Miles)

The latitude of S. Pole is 90°. So the distance is 90—80=*i.e.*, $10 \times 69\frac{1}{2} = 695$ miles.

(b) Arrange the following places in two lists according as they are east or west of Greenwich :—Mombasa, Ottawa, Cape Town, Liverpool, Lisbon, Berne.

<i>East.</i>	<i>West.</i>
Mombasa	Ottawa
Cape Town	Liverpool
Berne	Lisbon

4. Of what Geographical terms are the following examples :—Deccan, Atacama, Hong-Kong, Orinoco, Victoria, Nyasa, Korea, Manar and Kharakoram.

Deccan=Plateau ; Atacama=Hot desert ; Hongkong=Island port ; Orinoco=river ; Nyasa=Fresh water lake ; Victoria=Water falls ; Korea=Peninsula ; Manar=Gulf, Kharakoram=Mountain.

5. Give 3 manufactures which determine whether a region is grassland, forest or desert.

1. Temperature, 2. Rainfall, 3. Soil.

6. (a) Give one important feature characteristic of the cultivated products of a country whose climate can be described as Mediterranean.

(b) Name one country in the Northern Hemisphere or one in the Southern Hemisphere which has this type of climate.

(c) Name 4 manufacturing industries which depend upon Mediterranean products.

a. The trees are evergreen. They have leaves with a hard, shiny surface or covered with hairs preventing loss of moisture by evaporation.

b. Italy in the Northern Hemisphere; S. W of West Australia—Southern Hemisphere.

(c) Silk goods, wine, fruit canning, soaps.

7. Why is the distribution of the Tundra confined to the Northern Hemisphere?

There are no lands in the latitude where the Tundra can be expected.

8. Write down in your answer book the names of the following regions :—Karoo, North German Plain, Sechwan, Nejd, Middle West (U. S. A.), Canterbury Plains (New Zealand), Sweden, and Kenya. Opposite each name, write one of the following occupations which you would expect to find carried on there :—rice-growing, coffee-growing, beet-growing, ostrich-farming, rearing of camels, fattening of cattle, dairy-farming, wood pulp-milling.

Karoo	Ostrich farming
North German plain	Beet-growing
Sechwan	Rice-growing
Nejd	Camel-rearing
Middle West (U.S.A.)	Fattening of cattle
Canterbury Plain	Dairy-farming
Sweden	Wood-pulp milling
Kenya	Coffee-growing.

9. Name one country in each case from which South India imports the following: iron ore, cane sugar, nitrates, diamonds, rails, glassware.

Iron ore—Scandinavia

Cane Sugar—Java

Diamonds—Holland

Rails—England

Glassware—Japan.

10. What are the natural conditions that make it possible for U.S.A. to produce the cheapest steel in the world.

1. There is plenty of iron ore in the Lake Superior region.

2. This can be easily conveyed through the canals to the industrial region where coal is found.

3. The Natural gas found is used as fuel and for lighting.

4. This region has easy access to the sea by rail and canal.

5. The temperate climate enables people to work for a long time.

11. Write down in your answer book 6 words that would fill the gaps in the following paragraph :

Waterfalls drive machinery generating the 1— which is conveyed by means of 2— to the points where it is needed to drive manufacturing machines. In South India the power is conveyed from 3— on the Cauvery to the industrial region of 4— in Mysore. In Europe 5— and 6— are examples of mountain lands which have undergone a change in recent times owing to the development of this kind of power.

(1=electricity, 2=wires, 3=Sivasamudram, 4=Kolar or Badravati, 5=Sweden, 6=Switzerland.)

12. The islands of the Pacific may be divided into 3 types. State how these types differ from each other and name one example of each type of island.

1. Islands which are the result of Volcanic action—Hawaii, Fiji.

2. Coral island—Gilbert, Cook and Friendly isles.

3. Continental islands—remains of continents now submerged—New Zealand.

13. Some of the following statements are true and some of them are not true. Write down in your answer book the numbers of the statements that are true. (No statement must be regarded as true unless every bit of it is true.)

1. The most important mineral found in India is iron.
 2. The United Provinces depend more upon irrigation than upon rainfall for the necessary moisture for the crops.
 3. The characteristic crops of the drier regions of India are wheat and millet.
 4. The slopes of the Sulaiman mountains are covered with dense evergreen forests.
 5. By means of the Sukkur Dam, Sind will be irrigated by a system of inundation canals.
 6. India has no railways connecting with railways of any other countries.
 7. As the Cauvery runs for long distances through fairly level country, it is excellent for navigation.
 8. Berar is one of the chief cotton growing regions of India, for it lies within the Deccan Lava Region.
- (2, 3 and 6 are true.)
-

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE

Public Examination, 1934.
GEOGRAPHY (GROUP A)

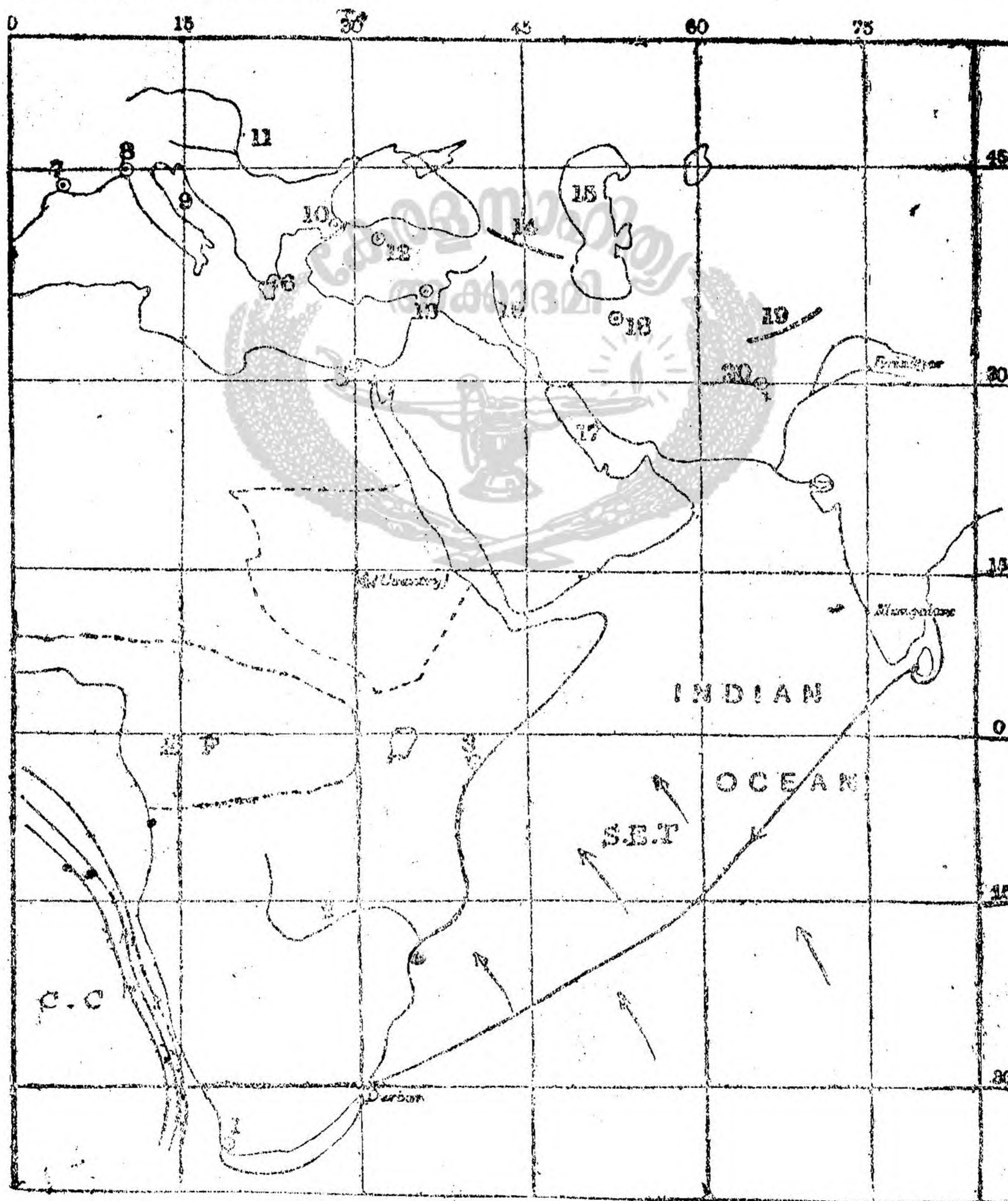
TIME—ONE HOUR

Marks.

[N.B.—All questions to be answered.]

Question I :—Write down on your answer paper the names of rivers, mountains, seas, towns, and countries corresponding to the 20 numbers given on the accompanying map.

10



(N.B.—Mountains are indicated by thick lines.)

Answer :—1. Cape Town, 2. Zambesi, 3. Mombasa, 4. Anglo—Egyptian Sudan, 5. Alexandria, 6. Athens, 7. Marseilles, 8. Genova, 9. Adriatic Sea, 10. Constantinople, 11. Danube, 12. Angora, 13. Aleppo, 14. Caucasus, 16. Tigris, 17. Persian Gulf, 18. Teheren, 19. Hindukush, 20. Quetta.

Question 2 :—On the accompanying map show the following :—

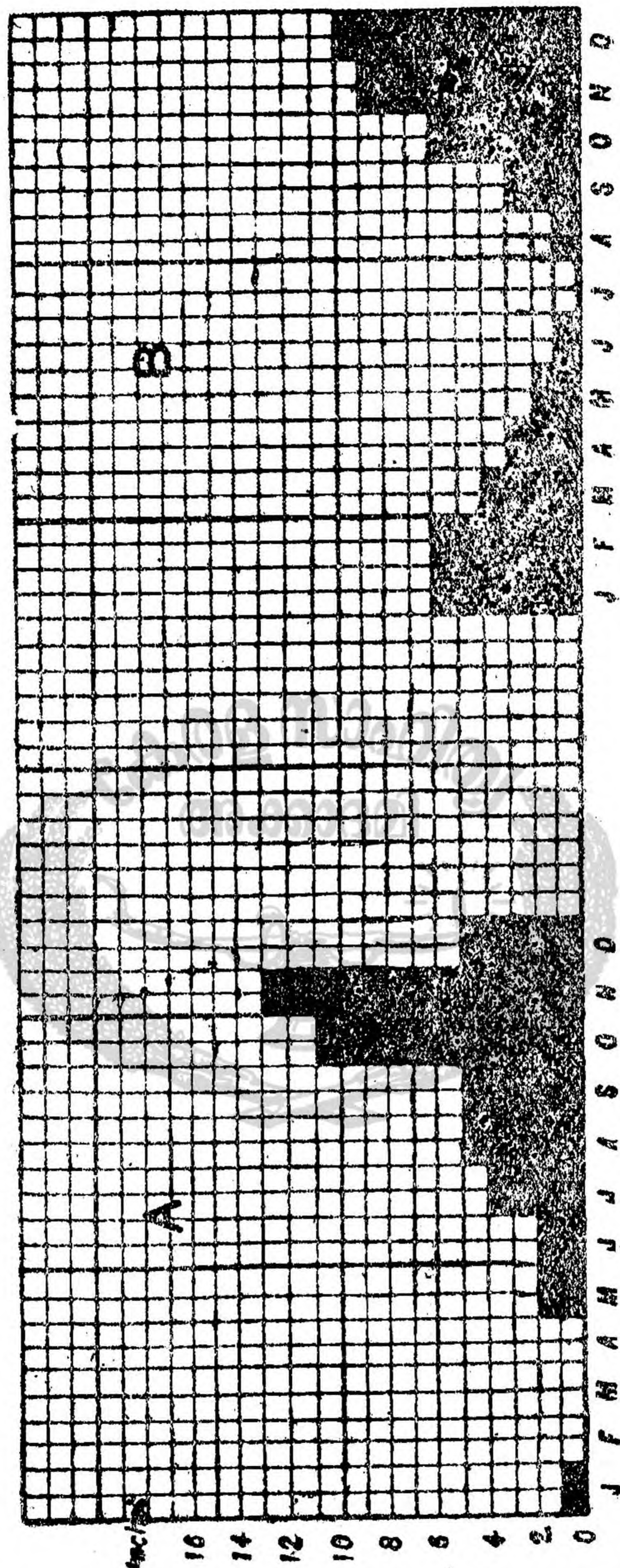
4

- (a) Region of the south-east trade-winds.
- (b) A cold current.
- (c) Regions of equatorial forest.
- (d) Route from Madras to Cape Town.

Question 3 :—Give one word for each of the following definitions :—

4

- (a) Long, narrow, deep openings in the coast usually with steep rocky banks.
- (b) A great circle on the globe passing through the poles and any given place.
- (c) Grassy plains in the tropics usually with clumps of trees.
- (d) The line of separation between water flowing to different rivers, basins, or seas.
- (e) A ring-like coral reef surrounding a central lagoon.
- (f) Territory which has been handed over to the trusteeship of another power by the League of Nations.
- (g) The tidal mouth of a large river.
- (h) The mouth of a volcano.



Answer :—*a.* Fiord, *b.* Meridian or longitude, *c.* Savannas, *d.* WaterShed, *e.* Atoll, *f.* Mandatory, *g.* Estuary, *h.* Crater.

Question 4 :—The annual rainfall graphs of two places A and B are given on the attached sheet. A is in the tropics, B is in the temperate region. Write down on your answer paper the answers to the following :—[*Vide P. 214.*]

4

(a) Which of these two places has the longer period of drought?

(b) Which has the greater total rainfall?

(c) Under which of the following headings would you classify the amount of rainfall of each place ;—good, moderate, poor, very poor?

Answer :—(a) A has the longer period of drought.

(b) B has the greater total rainfall.

(c) Both A and B have good rainfall.

Question 5 :—(a) When travelling westwards would you have to put the hands of your watch backwards or forwards?

2

(b) What would be the difference in time (i) between Mangalore and Durban, and (ii) between Mangalore and Srinagar? (Use the accompanying map to help you to calculate.)

Answer :—Mangalore ; longitude is 75° E.

Durban ; „ 30° E.

Difference 40° —Difference in time, $46 \times 4 = 186$ minutes i.e. 3 Hrs. It is east of Durban ; so 3 Hrs. fast.

Srinagar and Mangalore—Time is the same for they lie on the same longitude.

Question 6 :—(a) Name two similar regions that occur south of the equator on the west coasts of South America and Africa.

2

(b) Name two regions in Europe that are similar to two regions in Australia.

Australia

Africa

Answer :—(a) Atacama—
Central Chile

Kalahari—Deserts.
Cape Town—Med. regions.

*Europe—**Australia.*

(b) Med. region— S. W. Australia—Med. region,
 Steppes Murray } Temperate
 Darling. } grassland.

Question 7 :—State in the case of each of the following commodities its chief raw material and one place of its manufacture :—(a) steel, (b) soap, (c) paper. 3

Answer :—*Commodity Raw material Place of Manufacture.*

Steel— Pig iron— Industrial region
 of England.

Soap— Oil seeds— Southern France

Paper— Wood pulp— Norway and
 Sweden.

Question 8 :—From the towns given below select the best example of each of the following *types* of towns (a) a sea-port, (b) a political capital, (c) a lake-port, (d) a river-port :—Johannesburg, Southampton, Cologne, Lima, Lille, Cleveland (U.S.A.), Canberra, Lahore, Ahmedabad, Raipur. 4

Answer :—Sea port—Southampton.

Political capital—Canberra.

Lake-port—Cleveland.

River-port—Cologne,

Question 9 :—Some of the following statements are true and some are false. Read each carefully. If you think it is true put 'yes' on the answer paper. If you think it is false put 'no'; if you do not know put a dash. No statement is to be regarded as true unless every bit of it is true :—

(a) The Amazon basin is a well populated and well-developed area.

(b) The North China plains support a dense population engaged in the growing of rice and sugar.

(c) Very similar in climatic conditions to the hot monsoon lands of Asia are the coast lands of N. and N. E. Australia, except that the rainy season occurs during the dry season of India.

(d) In the Alps above the majestic Coniferous forests there are pasture lands for cattle and goats.

(e) The Damodar valley coalfield extends into Bengal and most of the coal raised is exported from Calcutta to Ceylon and Malaya.

(f) Amongst the densely populated areas of India are the alluvial plain of the Ganges and the forested hills of Assam and Burma.

(g) The northern boundary of the Madras Presidency touches Behar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Bombay Presidency, and Hyderabad State.

Answer :—(a) No, (b) No, (c) Yes, (d) Yes, (e) Yes, (f) No. (g) Yes.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE

Public Examination 1935

(GEOGRAPHY (GROUP A))

TIME—ONE HOUR

Marks.

[N.B.—*All questions to be answered*]

Question 1 :—Write down on your answer paper the names of rivers, mountains, gulfs, lakes, towns, peninsulas, and islands given on the accompanying map.

10

Answer :—*Rivers* (marked)—The Mississippi, Yukon, Colorado, Saskatchewan, St. Lawrence—Amazon—Orinoco, Paraguay, Parana. Uruguay.

Mountains—(marked) The Rockies, Cascade range—Sierra Nevada—Sierra Madre, Alleghanies, Andes.

Gulfs—(marked) Mexico, California, St. Lawrence Hudson Bay.

Lakes—(marked) Winnipeg, Great-Slave Lake, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Titicaca.

Towns—(marked) Halifax—Quebec—Ottawa — San Francisco—Vancouver—Winnipeg—Para—Bahia—Rio de Janeiro—Buenos Aires—Valparaiso—Lima.

Peninsulas—Labrador—Florida—Yucatan—California—Alaska.

Islands—New Foundland, Cuba, Haiti, Tierra del Fuego—Falkland isles.

Question 2 :—On the accompanying map show the following :—

4

(a) A region of prevailing westerly winds.

(b) A warm current.

(c) A belt of coniferous forests.

(d) A route from New York to Valparaiso.

Answer :—(a) South of the Tropic of Capricorn.

(b) 1. North Pacific drift. [on the West coast of N. America.]

2. Gulf Stream. [along the S. half of the E. coast of U.S.A.]

3. Brazilian current. [E. Coast of Brazi.]

(c) Coniferous forest in N. America south of the Tundra. [N. Canada.]

(d) Route from New York to Valparaiso, via Cape Horn to Rio de Janeiro—N. Bermuda isles to New York.

Question 3 :—Give one word for each of the following definitions :—

4

(a) A strip of country that is sunk down as the result of parallel faults or breaks in the land due to pressure or tension.

(b) A full circle on the globe drawn parallel to the equator $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of it.

(c) Grassy plains of Eurasia in the middle of the continent in the temperate region.

(d) A mass of snow and ice which moves slowly down the slope of a mountain, and from the lower end of which a stream is formed by the melting of it.

(e) A well formed by boring through impervious rocks, the water being forced up by pressure caused by the weight of the water standing at a higher level.

(f) A land into which people of another country go and settle down *permanently*.

(g) The area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

(h) A shallow bed of the sea adjoining the coast of a land, sloping towards the deeper sea beyond.

Answer :—*a.* Rift valley, *b.* The Tropic of Cancer, *c.* Steppes, *d.* Glacier, *e.* Artesian well, *f.* Colony, *g.* Basin, *h.* Continental Shelf.

Question 4 :—The monthly rainfall figures for three places in India—A, B, and C—are given below. State in what region you would expect each of these places to be situated :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
A	0-1	0	0	0-1	0-5	18-5
B	0-3	0-3	0-2	0-2	0-2	0-1
C	0-9	0-3	0-4	0-7	0-9	2-0
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A	25-2	14-2	10-9	1-8	0-5	0-1
B	1-2	1-2	0-2	0	0-1	0-2
C	3-8	4-7	4-8	10-9	13-0	5-3

Answer :—A = In the region of Summer monsoon [Bengal or Burma.]

B = Rainshadow region.

C = South of Madras, winter rain, N.E. Monsoon.

Question 5 :—(*a*) When it is midday at New Orleans, what will be the time in (i) Denver, (ii) Philadelphia, and (iii) St. Louis? (Use the accompanying map to help you to calculate.)

2

(*b*) What will be the local time at Madras ($80^{\circ} 15'E$) at the same time?

	Longitude	Time
Answer :— (<i>a</i>) New Orleans	$90^{\circ} W$	12 Noon.
Denver	$105^{\circ} W$	11 a.m.
Philadelphia	$75^{\circ} W$	1 p.m.

St. Louis	90° W	12 Noon.
(b) Madras	80° 15 E	11-21 p.m.

Question 6:—Write down in your answer-book the names of the following regions or countries:—Pampas, Brazil, Malaya, Denmark, Switzerland, Eastern Canada, Transvaal, Assam.

4

Opposite each name write one of the following occupations which you would expect to find carried on there:—gold-mining, tea-growing, tourist industry, wood-pulp milling, dairy-farming, rubber-growing, wheat-farming, coffee-growing.

Answer: —Pampas	Wheat-farming.
Brazil	Coffee-growing.
Malaya	Rubber-growing.
Denmark	Dairy-farming.
Switzerland	Tourist industry.
Eastern Canada	Wood-pulp milling.
Transvaal	Gold-mining.
Assam	Tea-growing.

Question 7:—From the towns given below, select the best example of each of the following types of towns (a) a sea-port, (b) a lake-port, (c) a river-port, (d) a political capital:—Munich, Tellicherry, Melbourne, Masulipatam, Hankow, Oxford, Chicago, Surat, Moscow, Bahia.

4

Answer: —(a) A Sea-port	Melbourne.
(b) A lake port	Chicago.
(c) A river-port	Hankow.
(d) A political capital	Moscow.

Question 8:—Write down in your answer-book eight words that would fill each of the gaps left in the following paragraph:—

2

Rainfall is very (1)—distributed in the different parts of India and in the different (2)—. Several parts of the country such as the lower (3)—basin, the (4)—Ganges region, the Deccan (5)—, and parts of Madras

receive insufficient (6)—, which has therefore to be (7)— by artificial methods of water-supply called 8—, if good crops are to be grown.

Answer :—1 = Unevenly ; 2 = seasons.

3 = Indus 4 = upper.

5=plateau 6=rain.

7=supplemented 8=irrigation.

Question 9 :—Some of the following statements are true and some are false. Read each carefully. If you think it is true put 'yes' on the answer paper; if you think it is false put 'no'; if you do not know, put a dash. No statement is to be regarded as true unless every bit of it is true;—

(a) Java is a very thinly populated island in the East Indies; and its resources are just being developed by the Dutch.

(b) Though Holland has little coal, it has become a great manufacturing country by harnessing wind-power by means of windmills.

(c) Fishing is one of the chief industries of the Japanese ; but the fish caught by the Japanese fishermen is not exported to other countries, as it is all consumed in Japan itself.

(d) In Great Britain the cotton industry is confined to South Lancashire and Clyde valley, in both of which the western location has been helpful for its development.

(e) Egypt being situated in a rainless belt is not so well-populated as the Congo Region which receives heavy and constant rainfall throughout the year.

(f) By far the most important mill industry of India is that of the spinning and weaving of cotton, most of the cotton mills being located in Cawnpore and Howrah.

(g) Coffee requires a warm moist climate; but being less hardy than tea, it cannot stand the full force

of the monsoon. So it is grown on the leeward slopes of the Western Ghats in Mysore, Coorg, Nilgiris, &c.

Answer :—(a) Yes, (b) No, (c) Yes, (d) Yes, (e) No, (f) No, (g) Yes.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE

Public Examination 1936

GEOGRAPHY (GROUP A)

TIME—ONE HOUR

Marks.

[N.B.—All questions should be answered]

Question 1 :—Write down in your answer-book, in a vertical column, the numbers 1 to 16 inclusive, and opposite each write the name of the river, island, town, seaport, inland sea, lake, natural region, mountain range, current, vegetation zone, or engineering work marked with the corresponding number on the map provided.

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[Vide map on page 223]

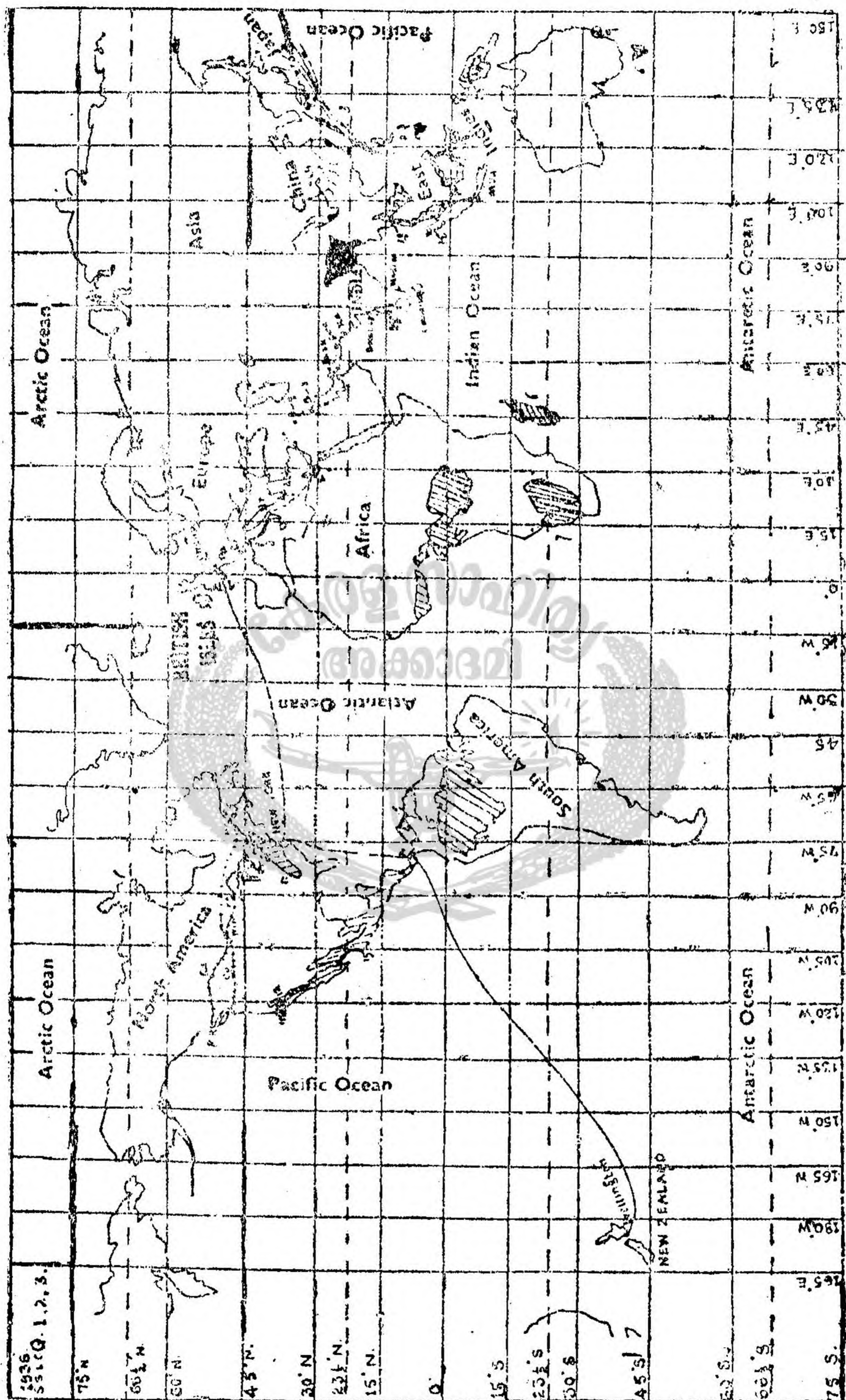
Answer :—The Caspian Sea, 2. Cairo, 3. The Japan current or Kuro Sivo, 4. Yangtse Kiang, 5. Tasmania, 6. Madagascar, 7. Desert (Kalahari), 8. The Danube, 9. Sydney, 10. Leningrad, 11. San Francisco, 12. Mediterranean Region, 13. The Appalachian region, 14. The Panama Canal, 15. Tropical or Hot wet forests, 16. Lake Erie.

Question 2 :—Mark on the map provided—

6

- (a) A route to New Zealand from London,
- (b) Singapore,
- (c) Yokohama,
- (d) The region of densest population in India,
- (e) One of the trans continental railways of North America,
- (f) The air route to India from London.

Write against each the number given to it in the question.



Answer :—(a) Newzealand to Melbourne—Freemantle—Colombo—Aden—Suez—Marseilles—Paris—London or via Panama canal to the West Indies and then to New York.

(d) The Ganges valley.

(e) The Canadian Pacific railway—St. John, Montreal, Fort William, Winnipeg and then to Vancouver.

or

The Canadian National Railway—Moncton (New Brunswick), Quebec Winnipeg, the N. W. to Edmonton, across the Rockies to Prince Rupert.

or

Any of the states railways.

(f) Karachi—Basra—Alexandria Athens—Genea — Paris to London.

Question 3 :—The continuous lines of latitude and longitude on this map are marked at intervals of 15°. Write against each of the lines of latitude and longitude drawn on the map (both the continuous lines and those shown by dashes) the appropriate number of degrees.

4

Question 4 :—Write the letters (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) in a vertical column, in your answer-book ; against each write the word 'more' or the word 'less' whichever would fill in the blank correctly in the following sentences :—

6

(a) The sea is heated by the sun—slowly than the land.

(b) The people of South America are—occupied with fruit-growing than the people of Australia.

(c) The rivers of Southern India are—to be relied upon for irrigation than those of Northern India.

(d) The population in the Sudan is—dense than in the south-east of Africa.

(e) Air at a high temperature takes up—water vapour than air at a low temperature.

(f) —people in England earn their livelihood by industrial work than by agricultural work.

Answer :—(a) More, (b) Less, (c) Less, (d) Less, (e) More, (f) More.

Question 5 :—Write down the following in the order that they would be experienced when travelling from the North Pole to the Equator :—(a) North-east Trade Winds, (b) the Doldrums, (c) the Calms of Cancer, (d) the Westerlies.

Answer :—1. The Westerlies, 2. The Calms of Cancer 3. N. E. Trades, 4. The Doldrums

Question 6 :—The two following diagrams represent the exports from Bombay and Madras. Write down four differences between the exports from these two towns which can be learnt from these two diagrams :—

The exports of Bombay.

Raw Cotton.	Cotton Goods.	Cotton Seeds.	Linseed.	Groundnuts.	Wool.	Hides, Skin, Leather.	Others.
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The exports of Madras.

Leather.	Skins.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Goods.	Ground-nuts.	Others.
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Answer :—1. The exports of Bombay are much greater than those of Madras.

2. Cotton comes first among the exports in Bombay.

3. Leather and skins take the first place in Madras.

4. Wool and linseed are absent in Madras.

Question 7 :—Write the following in your answer-book :—Capetown ; North-west Australia ; the dry belt of Burmah ; Northern Siberia ; South Wales ; Persia ; Saar Basin ; North-western Europe.

Opposite to these names write the most appropriate of the following statements :—An unproductive region. An area of cool temperate deciduous forests. Has a Mediterranean climate. A land of temperate deserts. A monsoon region. An industrial area. A mining district. An oil producing region.

Answer :—Cape Town—Mediterranean climate

N. W. Australia—A monsoon region.

The dry belt of Burma—Oil producing region.

Northern Siberia—Unproductive region.

South Wales—A mining district.

Persia—A land of temperate deserts.

Saar basin—An industrial area.

N. E. Europe—cool Temperate deciduous forest.

Question 8 :—Some of the following statements are true and some are false.

3

Write the letter given to each statement in your answer-book and put *yes* or *no* against it according to whether you think the statement is true or false.

No statement is to be regarded as true unless every bit of it is true.

(a) The Nile flows up to the Mediterranean.

(b) When it is 4 p.m. in London it will be 6 a.m. in New York (long. 74° W.).

(c) There is the same general arrangement of ocean currents in the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the north of the Indian Ocean.

(d) Rivers which flow in a meandering course across a plain, deposit sandbanks in some places and actively wash away their banks in others.

(e) Cotton fabrics are woven in Bombay and Madras, silk goods are made in Bengal and Mysore, and woollen goods in Kashmir and the Central Provinces of India.

(f) The sun shines vertically over the tropic of Cancer and the wind systems of the world have moved

to the south during July and so only the northern part of Europe is under the influence of the Westerlies.

Answer :—(a) No, (b) No, (c) No, (d) Yes, (e) No, (f) No,

Question 9 :—Write down in your answer-book the number beside the blanks in the three following statements. Against each number write the word which will fill each of the gaps correctly :—

(a) Just as in Asia there is a central knot of mountains, so also is there a central knct in Europe. The knot in Europe is formed by the 1—. These mountains form a short curve from 2— to 3—.

(c) The continent of 4— is a great tableland not quite as high as the Deccan with ranges of mountains rising from it.

(c) Nearly the whole of India south of the great plain of Hindustan is occupied by a 5—. The western side is the 6— and the surface slopes down towards the 7—. The highlands on its western margin are known as 8—.

Answer :—1=Alps.

2=Genoa or West, South West.

3=the Adriatic Sea or East, North East.

4=Africa or Australia.

5=Plateau or tableland.

6=Higher.

7=East.

8=The Western Ghats.

